

face of the map, to describe briefly with historical accuracy the area in question, the following words: "Oregon Territory discovered and settled; British claim extinguished 1846."

Texas No Part of Louisiana. The contention over Texas has been waged as usual, though no longer as the dispute about the boundaries of the Oregon Country. It has recently been reopened by the publication by Henry Adams, grandson of John Quincy Adams, of the secret instructions given by Napoleon to General Victor when the latter was preparing to take possession of Louisiana in the name of France, under the treaty of 1803. Mr. Adams has proved that France, under the treaty of St. Ildefonso, intended to claim Texas as a part of Louisiana. He has not proved that France's claim was valid, or that Spain so regarded it.

The ablest contribution to the Texas question is a paper by Ficklen to the "Publications of the Historical Association" for September, 1901. Professor Ficklen shows that the claim of France to Texas rested upon the fact that in 1803, La Salle, who three years before had taken possession in grandiloquent terms of the Valley of the Mississippi and of the coast as far as the River of Palmas in Mexico, landed by accident at Matagorda Bay, on the coast of Texas, and there planted a colony. This colony by the next year had dwindled from 150 to 45 persons, and in the following year only about 20 of these were left. La Salle did not propose to settle on that coast, and it was his intention to remove his colony to the coast of Florida, to the banks of the Mississippi. Before this intention could be carried out, he was killed, and his settlement was destroyed by the Indians. As soon as the Spaniards learned of what he regarded as an invasion of their rights, they sent a strong force into Texas and carried off all the members of La Salle's colony that they could find among the Indians. It is clear which they were never called to account by France. They then proceeded to plant missions and a presidio in Texas (1699). After three years the colony was abandoned; but 23 years later, when the French once more threatened occupation, the Spaniards took permanent possession of Texas, and with missionaries and colonists they held it against the French until all contention was quieted by the transfer of Louisiana to Spain by the treaty of 1763. Spain had also as to Texas a claim of prior discovery, weak until reinforced by occupation; but she based her strongest claim on the exclusion of the French from the soil of Texas, which she regarded as no significance in the history of Texas. In the nomenclature of town and river, in the government and life of the people, no influence with one slight exception, that of Spanish, can be detected until the American settlers crowded into the province in the 19th century.

CHAMPIONS OF OREGON.

Linn Began the Work in the Senate and Benton Carried It Through.

Foremost among the champions of American occupation of Oregon was Dr. Lewis Fields Linn, who was Benton's colleague in the United States Senate. He was a statesman of large caliber, one to whom the subject of migration was an open book. Senator Linn was a sturdy Westerner, a product of environment. He was born when both banks of the Ohio River were fastnesses of murderous Indians. He moved to Missouri when it was a storm center on the slavery issue, and when Oregon was the storm center of international politics. Missouri was his first love, but nothing in the West escaped his attention. Like Jefferson, he saw beyond the Rockies. In 1838 he introduced a bill to establish the Territory of Oregon in the region north of the 42d parallel and west of the Rocky Mountains. He pointed out to the Senate that American occupation of Oregon would secure sources of vast wealth in the fur trade, in the fisheries, and in California, Hawaii and the Orient. He met the opposition of McDuffie and Calhoun with a speech that gained friends for Oregon in the Senate. He shattered McDuffie's position by showing the inconsistencies of the assertion that Oregon was worthless. Great Britain was willing to go to war for it. "Insure them (the people of Oregon) the shelter of your laws," he said, "and they will congratulate there in force enough to secure your rights and their own."

Governmental blunders made uphill work of Senator Linn's effort for Oregon. The first mistake was the concession of joint occupancy in 1818, and the second was the renewal of it in 1828. Government blindness, opposition from men like McDuffie and Calhoun, and the part of some delayed settlement of the Oregon question, but Linn and Benton were firm and unyielding. Linn started the work and kept it going until his premature death in 1848. Benton began where Linn left off and carried the fight to final triumph in 1848. In a speech made in 1843 Benton said of Linn: "The bill for the settlement and occupation of Oregon was his and he carried it through the Senate when his colleague who now addresses you could not have done it." In his eulogy of Linn in the Senate in December, 1863, Benton said: "In the life of our country, no man has done more to secure our rights and our Union, to the Oregon bill."

AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

Prominent Part Taken by Dr. John Floyd, of Virginia.

Though Linn and Benton were Oregon's greatest champions in Congress they were not its first friends. Early in the session of 1830-December 18-Dr. John Floyd, a Representative from Virginia, moved the appointment of a committee to consider the question of occupying Oregon. This was Oregon's first appearance in National legislation. Dr. Floyd and his associates on the committee—Thomas Metcalf, of Kentucky, and Thomas V. Swearingen, of Virginia, submitted an exhaustive report on January 25, 1831, together with a plan for the occupation of the Columbia River. Though few took the report or bill seriously, there is no doubt that the work of Dr. Floyd's committee formed the connecting link between the Lewis and Clark expedition and the efforts of later champions, and that about it crystallized the sentiment in favor of holding Oregon for the American settler.

The committee reported that they had carefully examined the subject and "from every consideration which they have been able to bestow upon it, believe, from the usage of all nations previous to the discovery of the continent of America, the title of the United States to a very large portion of the Pacific Coast to be well-founded." It was held that in addition to the treaty settlement and Captain Gray's discovery, the right of the United States to "whole country north of the Columbia River" was asserted by an establishment made by a Mr. Hendricks at the mouth of the Columbia in 1792-6, "the full and entire benefit of whose courage, enterprise and success results to this Union; and at a later day, in 1805, Messrs. Lewis and Clark in executing the desires of this Government, again visited the Columbia and the Western Ocean, 12 miles from which they built Fort Clatsop yet to be seen." Continuing, the report says: "From every reflection which the committee have been able to bestow upon the facts connected with this subject, they are inclined to believe the Columbia to be a part of the United States, a position of the utmost importance; the fisheries on that coast, its open sea, and its position in regard to China, which offers the best market for our goods, and our increasing trade in those regions, and our increasing

trade throughout that ocean, seems to demand immediate attention. The committee have carefully examined all facts connected with the subject referred to them, and are well persuaded that the situation of the United States is such as to justify it in asserting its title to the territory east of the Rocky Mountains as within the acknowledged limits of the Republic, as fixed by the Convention of London, October 20, 1818; and it is believed that no power, with the exception of Spain, has any just claim to territory west of them, or on the Pacific. . . . To succeed in proposing to the people of the United States all the wealth flowing from this source, it is only necessary to occupy with a small trading guard the most northeastern point upon the Missouri River, to confine the foreigners to their own territory; at the same time occupying with a similar guard the mouth of the Columbia.

The resources of the Oregon country are discussed with much minuteness and the following plan of settlement is proposed: "Were an establishment made at the mouth of the Columbia, which should be allowed to take with them their women and children, there can be no doubt of success, as so many years of experience of the English fur companies have proved. This method has the most powerful effect in separating the minds of the men from pursuits which often in frontier countries lead to strife, as it gives them a local interest, and feeling, and engages them even more vigilant and prudent in the discharge of all their duties. It is believed that population could easily be acquired from China, by which means the natives would acquire strength and influence, and make viable to the aborigines the manner in which their needs could be supplied. The coast of the Pacific is in its climate more mild than any part of the continent in the same parallel, and many vegetables on that shore grow in great abundance; the natives forego as are likewise natives of China.

It is known that when the Spanish Government, in 1792, sent their ships of war up the coast to capture the British vessel, the "Interpreters," they found 70 Chinese whom the English had procured to emigrate, that they might be employed in the mechanic arts; and though the people of that country evinced a disposition to emigrate to the territory of adjoining Prussia, it is believed they would willingly, nay, eagerly, embrace the opportunity of a home in America, where they have no prejudices, no fears, no restraint in opinion, labor or religion.

SETTLEMENT OF OREGON.

People Who Came in Early Days Would Now Be Called Sooner.

Oregon was settled by the pioneer men and women, "woolens," as they would be termed in these later days of rush for lands thrown open for settlement by the Government, who gathered on the frontier of civilization in Western Missouri in the Fall and Winter of 1842 and rushed to the Pacific Coast with the opening of the Spring of 1843. From the time the Aryan race began to leave its cradle in Asia, the migration of its sturdy stock has been towards the West. It swarmed over Europe and built empires and republics. Next it appeared in the New World, hugging the coast line and regarding the vast interior with dread mixed with superstitious awe. For over a century after the founding of Jamestown the beautiful Shenandoah Valley was unknown to the Virginians. "It was still part of the unmeasured wilderness," to quote the historian Fiske, "that stretched away to the remote shores which Drake had once called by the name of New Albion." Spotswood, who was Governor of Virginia, crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, about 80 miles southeast of Harper's Ferry, in 1716, and discovered the way for the Scotch-Irish, who flocked into the Shenandoah Valley, beginning in 1730. Spotswood's merry knights of the Golden Horseshoe proved the way to the country. From the Shenandoah Valley it was but a step to the valley of the Ohio, then to the Mississippi, and then over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

The settlement of Oregon was but a part of the great Western movement of the Aryan race, a movement that still continues through the boundless Pacific separates it from its ancient home. Floyd of Virginia, who was tireless in his effort in behalf of American occupation of the Columbia River, said of the immigration of the Virginians, "It was still part of the unmeasured wilderness," to quote the historian Fiske, "that stretched away to the remote shores which Drake had once called by the name of New Albion." Spotswood, who was Governor of Virginia, crossed the Blue Ridge at Swift Run Gap, about 80 miles southeast of Harper's Ferry, in 1716, and discovered the way for the Scotch-Irish, who flocked into the Shenandoah Valley, beginning in 1730. Spotswood's merry knights of the Golden Horseshoe proved the way to the country. From the Shenandoah Valley it was but a step to the valley of the Ohio, then to the Mississippi, and then over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific.

As we reach the Rocky Mountains we would be surprised if we did not find the narrow space which separates the continent of North America from that of Asia, and the National boundary is the Pacific Ocean. The swelling tide of our population must and will roll on until that mighty ocean limits our progress, and our imagination can hardly conceive the greatness, the grandeur and the power of the Pacific.

Few migrations in the history of man may justly be compared to the coming of the pioneers of 1843. John Minto said in his address at the Oregon pioneer reunion of 1893, "Of all the movements of man, Mr. Minto thought the journey of the Israelites from Egypt to Canaan offers the closest parallel to the immigration of the Scotch-Irish into the Shenandoah Valley were the predecessors and, to a certain degree, the ancestors of the 'sooner' who came to Oregon in 1843.

CENSUS OF 1850.

A Few Interesting Facts From the First Federal Enumeration.

The census of 1850, the first taken for Oregon, and also for the territory called as a result of the Mexican War, estimated that Oregon had added 298,662 square miles to the area of the United States. The enumeration showed 274 dwellings and an average of 5.6 persons to the dwelling. In the next 19 years the number of dwellings rose to 12,277, and the average per dwelling fell to 4.29. In 1850 real estate values in Oregon were placed at \$1,067,232; personal estate, \$1,095,142; total valuation, \$2,162,374. The population of the territory was 0.6 per cent of that of the United States. While in 1850 there were in the old Oregon country many towns of 1000 population and over, there were in 1850 but six having more than 125, and all these were within the present state of Oregon. Salem led with 1000, Portland was second, with 821, and then followed the Oregon towns in the order of their rank: Oregon City, 711; Milton, 692; Astoria, 532; Linn City, 521. Farming was the main pursuit of the

INDIAN WOMAN WHO REMEMBERS LEWIS AND CLARK.



SE-CHO-WA. Old Se-cho-wa is listed on the books at the Umatilla Reservation at the age of 119 years. Mrs. Dye, of Oregon City, who is writing the story of Lewis and Clark, went up to Pendleton to see the old woman. She is very old and was creeping on the ground like a baby. Se-cho-wa says when she was 100 high (indicating very young), the first white men came into the country. "What did they do?" she asked Mrs. Dye, through an interpreter. She slowly the old woman turned upon the questioner as to one who had a wretched strange memory, and began rubbing her knee, rubbing and rubbing and moaning. "Wakmal wakmal Long time ago! Long time ago. Walla Walla chief. My own father. White man cooked brush (herb) tea. Made him well. After that his name was Tamapo. Mrs. Dye is not certain what Tamapo means, but has been told it means "brush-water." The published journal says: "Captain Clark splinted the broken arm of one, and gave some relief to another, whose knee was contracted by rheumatism." Old Se-cho-wa went on:

people, for it was indeed the business that brought them to the country. Oregon raised 0.21 of the total wheat crop of the country in 1850, and produced 0.6 per cent of the total wool clip. The single acre of Umatilla, in Eastern Oregon, has in recent years produced 1 per cent of the country's wheat. There were in Oregon when the Superintendent of the Census was pleased to term 1194 "farm plantations," comprising 152,867 acres of improved lands and 299,861 acres of unimproved lands. The cash value of the farms was placed at \$2,580,170. Each farm averaged 472 acres, and was valued, with its implements and machinery, at \$2065. Statistics of production and value of livestock holdings follow:

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Wheat, Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, etc.

WELL-KNOWN MILLINERS.

Although it is late in the season for millinery goods, you cannot find a better place for a Winter hat than at H. B. Blake's, 125 Grand avenue. Before purchasing a Spring hat call and see the fine assortment carried at this store, at reasonable prices.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE FAIR.

Credit and Results of the Lewis and Clark Expedition Will Be Shared Irrespective of International Boundaries.

It is not unnatural apart from the pecuniary advantages that may be derived, that British Columbia should be desirous of being represented at the anniversary of 1806, which is to celebrate the anniversary of the arrival of the Lewis and Clark expedition at the mouth of the Columbia River 100 years previously. That event of vast though widely different import to the two countries mainly concerned, in itself does not, and by its very nature could not, appeal to our sympathies; yet there are considerations of mutual interest and commonality more than sufficient to offset any historic grudge we may bear the good people of the other side of the line on that account.

Viewed in a strictly historical light, there does appear to be the finger of irony in the proposal to ask the co-operation of British Columbia, an integral part of the Dominion of Canada, which in its turn is the "keystone" of the British Empire, in celebrating an episode mainly instrumental in the loss of Oregon to the British Government. To those most familiar with the history of the Northwest Coast of America it is abundantly evident that the Lewis and Clark expedition was the strongest factor in determining the sovereignty of the country in possession of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains. The discovery of the Columbia River by Captain Gray, it is true, was the first link in the chain of evidence to a title, but formed after all only a small portion of the right to title. Under the modern tenets of international law, discovery is entitled to its due importance, but exploration, use and occupation are the far more necessary complements. By the far-sightedness and wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, as whom as great has not set in the Presidential chair, Lewis and Clark became the forerunners of that invasion of Yankee settlement and enterprise that won for the United States the rich prize of that portion of Oregon Territory lying south of the parallel of latitude. To ask us to glory in the accomplishment of what was our own diplomatic defeat might appear to us a large number of patriotic persons, if they properly understood it, as adding insult to grave injury—on a par with the proposal which was made to the Canadian Government some time ago to erect a monument on the plains of Abraham in memory of the United States General Montgomery, who fought and fell in an engagement made during an invasion of Canada in 1776. An exact paradigm would have been furnished if in 1875 the City of Quebec had proposed to hold an international exhibition in honor of the victory over Montgomery's troops and invited the neighboring States of Maine and Vermont to participate therein. Would they have responded fa-

riety of natural products within its own borders and such a favorable combination of conditions to supply cheaply what the world requires, and recent demonstrations of the ability and energy of American financiers have given alarm to nations equally ambitious, but not so richly endowed. The other factor referred to is the stepping out of the United States into an area of boundless expansion, and the requirement of possessions in the Orient and elsewhere. No longer is she a nation whose isolation precludes the possibility of international complications. She is willing to sustain, and is present at every court of the continents east and west of her. As a world power she is strong and as aggressive, now that she has an outlet for her surplus production, and she is from an industrial point of view, and equally to be feared. More than that, the language of her people is the language of Great Britain, and she holds as the seed of the same dominant race.

British Columbia Will Not Be Lukewarm.

Destiny has, therefore, bound these two nations together, and their missions, if nations have missions, must converge to a common goal. In the effacements of time and in the altered conditions and circumstances of the twentieth century, before which the dead past has buried its dead, we are, therefore, willing to forget the Oregon question and the other issues dividing us in the years gone by; we are willing to submit our present standing differences, which came before the Quebec Conference for review, to the friendly and civilized methods of arbitration, and abide loyally by the results; and we are willing under such circumstances to join in this part of His Majesty's domains in celebrating with the people of the brave men and heroes who contributed to our loss of Oregon and an acknowledgment of the injustice of our cause, but as a tribute of brave men to the brave men and heroes who contributed, in common with the pioneers of the West, both in the United States and in Canada, to the opening of the way and to leading the army of homeseekers that have peopled and developed a territory on the Pacific Slope great enough and rich enough to be an empire of itself.

If we are to reflect in our public policy the greatest triumphs of modern progress at the beginning of the twentieth century, we should cease to boast of diplomatic triumphs, or to make the aims of conventional statesmanship a primary respect of the rights involved; and rather to cement by offices of good-will and mutual forbearance the feelings which should maintain between two nations, whose independent and friendly existence are alike necessary to the great success and prosperity of both. There is every reason why there should be a perfect entente cordiale between the people of British Columbia and the people of Oregon and Washington in respect to the forthcoming exhibition, and in many other respects as well. The origin of their history is common. Prior to 1846 it was all Oregon Territory from California to Alaska, with absolutely no dividing lines, which should maintain between two nations, identical in every respect—climate, topography, natural resources, flora and fauna—and their people are all or nearly all drawn from the same, good old stock, whose descendants—whether in the British Isles, in Eastern Canada, in the At-

lantic States, in the great interior plains or on the Pacific Slope—are cousins all. The economic problems that have been created by the special environments of the coast are similar and must be solved in the same way. By the homogeneity of products the markets of the world to which they become tributary are large enough for all three to enjoy and profit by; and any conditions or set of conditions, which influence or control the trade or industry of one part must influence the other, is, therefore, of the greatest importance that so far as possible under existing political circumstances there should be co-operation.

Much to Learn From the United States.

It is also important to understand that lines of development in agriculture, mining, fisheries, etc., must of necessity be parallel. Owing to the advanced state of the Pacific Coast States over British Columbia, we have much to learn from them as to the best methods to adopt for the most successful results. In fruitgrowing we have found that what has succeeded best in Oregon and California will also succeed here in British Columbia. We are now taking a leaf from California in regard to the propagation and preservation of our fisheries, and have engaged one of its best experts for the purpose. In mining, British Columbia owes a great debt to the Americans, who were the pioneers of the Kootenay mines, and we can certainly learn a great deal from the experience of men who have exploited the mines of California, Colorado, Nevada, Montana, Idaho and Oregon. In the lumbering industry, we must adopt what the Pacific Coast States have done, and supply its own lumber fleet, to carry lumber in its own bottoms to the various ports of the Pacific. In addition to all this, we must to a large extent, and in the opinion of the United States for the capital in developing our industries on a large scale. It is true we have England, and it still leads in control of purse strings of the world, but we are not dependent on our own land or her institutions, we recognize that the system by which our American cousins invest is better adapted to the conditions of this country, and that a more practical, and more economical in management; and results, after all, are the deciding test.

Of course in Eastern Canada strong financial resources are being developed, and we find in Toronto and Montreal, although the population is not comparable with the larger cities of the United States, proportionately their financial institutions are in a much larger scale, and have some day that we shall be able to finance our own industries with our own capital, but the Canadian financiers have yet in a great many cases to acquire the experience and confidence which such resources as our mines afford before making the plunge. Many of the millionaires of the United States have made their money in mines and other industries of a new country, and a better quality of investment capital is new conditions arise. The advantages of a display of our products at Portland over say one at Toronto or Buffalo, even, is that more attention will be attracted to them, and be much more closely criticized and better appreciated by the great majority of visitors who are familiar with similar products from the other side of the ocean. It will also help to bring the two parts of the country in many ways closely allied, in closer touch with each other. At the present time there is very little communication among them and they know comparatively little about each other. It should not be, more especially as the pioneers of the British Columbia, and the same persons and in many other respects, friends and countrymen.

Not a Matter of Boundary Lines.

As Canadians we rejoice in the prosperity of the United States. We envy them not the least that phenomenal development which has lifted the youngest nation on earth to the foremost place. Reasonable men on both sides of the water are and are always pleased to welcome them as visitors and friends, and we would hail the day when both people would throw away their nationalistic prejudices and regard each other as cousins whose duty and best interests it would be to live under whichever flag they choose. The misunderstandings, heart-burnings and blood-shedding of the past have arisen out of conditions now nonexistent, and the animosities of the past were worthy of neither party to the dispute—in which passion, prejudice and desire to overreach were considerations rather than settlement of the whole of Oregon, and the trouble has been that the two peoples have not understood each other. Feuds are foolish and are simply the quarrels of children grown up. The quarrels of the spirit of the age, duly appreciate the temper and genius of her own children, developed under new conditions in a new world, and are not to be regarded as her great and first-born enemy; or, because at the same time the United States do not respect the rights of the British people, and are cruelly and mercilessly persecuted and drove out those brave men and women, who regarded loyalty to their sovereign as their first duty to their country, and should never have been asked to live under whichever flag they choose. The misunderstandings, heart-burnings and blood-shedding of the past have arisen out of conditions now nonexistent, and the animosities of the past were worthy of neither party to the dispute—in which passion, prejudice and desire to overreach were considerations rather than settlement of the whole of Oregon, and the trouble has been that the two peoples have not understood each other. Feuds are foolish and are simply the quarrels of children grown up. The quarrels of the spirit of the age, duly appreciate the temper and genius of her own children, developed under new conditions in a new world, and are not to be regarded as her great and first-born enemy; or, because at the same time the United States do not respect the rights of the British people, and are cruelly and mercilessly persecuted and drove out those brave men and women, who regarded loyalty to their sovereign as their first duty to their country, and should never have been asked to live under whichever flag they choose.

Either of us without altering a whit of our natures could become a subject of the other country. Our political system, which constitutes the greatest difference, involves the same principle of popular control, only worked out in a different way. We believe we have the best system because the results of development in conformity with conditions as they arise are consequently less rigid and at all times more directly reflect the popular will; but that is matter of opinion. Perhaps both are the best, as being best adapted to the conditions of the country which they respectively represent. Speaking as an individual, from such considerations as these, I would like to see the Portland Exposition of 1905 a great success, and find like, first-hand, to the people of Oregon, British Columbia join heartily in it to make it so. It is one of those movements which help to obliterate old scores and create a status of reciprocal good will that should certainly exist between the communities so contiguous, so alike in all respects, and so blessed with the riches that are contributing in a marked degree to the prosperity and greatness of their respective countries. Moreover, in doing honor to men like Lewis and Clark and the immortal Jefferson, we are doing honor to men who are the greatest of our race, and in the larger sense of that term, the credit and results of which are shared irrespective of boundary lines.

Comptroller for British Columbia, Victoria.