BOUNDARY OF OREGON TERRITORY

Additional Details of the Famous Dispute-Russia's Claim to Jurisdiction, Which the United States Denied.

The fifth volume of "The History of the People of the United States," just published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, deals with the early situations of the Oregon question, but not with the final serflement. Portions of the book, referring the provided in the provided i settlement. Portions of the book, referring to this subject, follow:

"To come to an agreement with Great Britain on any matter was quite impossible. An act of Russia had suddenly brought up for discussion the question of the ownership of Oregon.

"In the Autumn of 1818, as Mr. J. B.

Prevost, the American Commissioner sent out by the President to receive the formal delivery of Astoris, was on his way home, he stopped at the Port of Monterey, in California. While there he wrote a long report of his mission, described the Co-lumbia River, the climate, soil and phys-ical features of Oregon, and closed his parrative with an account of an incident which he thought most serious. Until 1816 the Russians, he said, had no settlement south of 55 deg. But in that year, ex-cited very probably by the glowing descrip-tions of Humboldi, they had established two colonies of an important character. One was at Atool, in the Sandwich Islands. The other was on the California coast, a few leagues from San Francisco, the northern limit of Spanish occupation. Only two days before he reached Monterey vernels had left that town for the ery sort. So plain an intention to acquire a site on the shore of the Pacific by a race but just emerging from savagers, and ruled by a chief who sought not to emancipate but to enthrall, ought surely, Mr. Prevost thought, to excite the serious apprehensions of the United

No Interest in Oregon

"But it did not excite the apprehension of the United States, and neither the President nor Congress cared what went

"In December, 1820, attention was for a moment drawn to the country by a motion for a committee to inquire into the sit-uation of the settlements on the Pacific Ocean and the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia River. The committee was diligent, and soon made a long report and presented a b'll to author-

iong report and presented a bit to author-ize the occupation of the Columbia and regulate trade with the Indian tribes. "The report began with a careful review of our title to the country, told of the discovery of the river; of its exploration by Lewis and Clark; of the building of Fort Clateop at its mouth; of the founding of Astoria; the establishment by Astor's men of five substations between the mountains and the sea; and dwelt at length on the value of the fur trade. It told of the wonderful energy displayed by the Hud-son's Bay and Northwest Fur Companies in their search for fure; how they carried the supplies intended for the Indians and the traders across the cont'nent from Mon-treal to the Rocky Mountains, and brought treal to the Rocky Mountaine, and brought back the fure by a route 2000 miles long, paddling their birch canoes through in-numerable rivers, across more than 60 lekes, and carrying them ever 120 portages from a few yards to 12 miles in length. Many of the establishments of the North-west Company were within the limits of the United States. To bring to the peo-ple of the United States all the profits of this for trade it was only necessary. ple of the United States all the profits of this fur trade it was only necessary, therefore, to put a few troops on the upper waters of the Missouri, and comine the British to their own domain. If the Canadians could carry on their trade in spite of such natural obstacles, how much more easily and profitably could the citizens of the United States conduct theirs along the deep and smooth Missouri, runalong the seep and smooth Missouri, run-ning through a soil of boundless fertility, and separated by a periage of less than 200 miles from another great river flowing into the Pacific! Th's portage was not a matter of doubt. In several places not a matter of doubt. In several places, the Rocky Mountains were so smooth at dopen that 10 men in 20 days could take a wagon loaded with furs from the naviwagon loaded with turs from the navi-gable waters of the Missouri to those of the Columbia. All that was needed to de-velop Oregon was a small and permanent post at the mouth of the Columbia, and this was provided for in the bill.

"To the majority of Congressmen who listened to the report. Oregon and the up-

per waters of the Missouri seemed further away and less accessible than Africa. That the United States could ever want a footbold on the Pacific seemed pre-posterous, and having heard the visionary ort of the committee, their bill was

There it lay when, one day in Febru-ary, 1822, the Chevaller Flerre de Politica, the Russian Minister, piaced a most alarm-ing document in the hands of the Secre-tary of State. It was an edict of the Em-peror Alexander, and set forth that the pursuits of commerce, whaling and fishing, and, indeed, of all other industries, whether on the islands or in the ports and suifs of the Northwest coast of America from Ber'ng Strait to 51 deg., were exclusively granted to Russian subjects. Foreign vessels were forbidden therefore not only to land on the coast and islands, but even to come within 100 Italian miles

of them Russin Sets Up a Claim

"So unexpected an attempt to define the boundary of the two countries aroused the President, who demanded of the Russian Minister the grounds on which it was Why had not the boundary been by treaty? Why were vessels arranged by treaty? of the United States excluded beyond the limit to which territorial jurisdiction ex-tended? He answered that the Russians had long maintained a settlement at Novo Archangelsk, in latitude 57, and that 51 ut midway between Nove Archangelek and the mouth of the Colum-bia. The restriction forbidding an approach to the coast was laid in order to keep out foreign adventurers who, not content with carrying on an illicit trade injurious to the interests of the Russian American Fur Company, had supplied arms and ammunition to the natives of he Russian possessions in America and nelted them to revolt. Against these doc trines Adams protested; but Politica cut short the discussion by the statement that This cur; answer gave a new aspec

to the matter, and Monroe, in his annual essage to Congress in December, 1822, iggested that the time had come to think briously of occupying Oregon. The House at once called up the old bill of 1821, and layeries again to speeches in which the manifest aliention of Great Britain to seize and hold the country, the great value of the fur trade of the Upper Missouri and the Columbia valleys, and the many advantages to be derived from a settlement on the Pacific Coast, were once more set forth with argument and statisties, all to no purpose. The House flath

uge the friends of the idea in the Senate and a couple of weeks later Benton that the committee on foreign relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to chable the President to take and hold possession of our territories on the Northwest Coast. To this the Senate agreed. But the session

soon ended, and no report was made 'Two months after the members had gone to their homes Adams received a note from the Baron de Tuyl, who had succeeded the Chevaller de Politica, ask ing that the American Minister at St. Petersburg be given power to settle the differences by negotiation. The invitation was accepted, and instructions were duly drawn and disputched.

Russian Contention Denied. "While Adams was preparing them, the Baron called one morning at the Department of State, and in the course of con-

hat no subjects of the Emperor should and at any American settlements without onsent of the American authorities, and that no American settlements should be made north and no Russian settlements should be established south of 55 deg.

"Meantime Great Britain had protested Meantime Great Britain had protested against the imperial ukane, and had in I ke manner been invited to an amicable negotiation for the adjustment of her claims. It was supposed that as England and America held the country in joint occupation, the two countries would carry on a joint negotiation with Russia. But when it was found that the British envoy had nower to discuss but not to conwhen it was found that the British envoy had power to discuss but not to conclude anything, and that authority to act jointly was not likely to be given him. Henry Middleton began the negotiation on behalf of the United States alove by offering 55 deg. as a boundary or line of demarcation. Russia then offered 54 deg. 40 min., which was accepted and incorrected in the convention eigned in April, 554. Pacific Ocean to Be Open

"The discussion thus raised by Russia made it most fitting that the United States and England should come to an understanding as to their respective pretensions. Adams therefore instructed Richard Rush to bring up the matter and to state denstates up the matter and to state defi-nitely the grounds on which the United States took her stand. The Russian application of the colonial principle of exclusion was not to be admitted as law-ful on any part of the Northwest Coast of America. Indeed, it was to be denied that such a principle could be applied by any European nation. It was true that, by the Nootka Sound Convention of 1799, Eng-land had agreed that, so far as Spanish ettlements extended in North and South America, Spain possessed the exclusive rights territorial, and of navigation and flahery, to a distance of ten miles from the coasts so actually occupied. But the independence of the South American na-tions and of Mexico had extinguished, said Adams, the exclusive colonial rights of Spain in North and South America, and the American continents henceforth will no longer be subjects of colonization. Oc-cupied by civilized independent nations, they will be accessible to Europeans on that footing alone, and the Pacific Ocean and every part of it will remain open to the navigation of all nations, in like man-ner with the Atlantic.

"As to the boundary, Rush was to offer to stipulate that no settlements be made in future by the Russians south of 55 des., by citizens of the United States north of by critices of the United States north of all deg., or by British subjects either south of all or north of a deg. He might, however, if Enginnd insisted on it, accept a deg. as the boundary from the Rocky Mountains to the sea. These two propositions were accordingly made by Ruch, and were met, the one with a declination and the other with a fiat denial. Great Britain, it was answered considered the Britain, it was answered, considered the whole of the unoccupied parts of America open to her for settlement in the future just as they had been in the past, and just as they had been in the past, and would make no exception of the Northwest Coast, whether north of 42 deg, or south of 51. Yet she would from pure goodness, from a desire to close sources of disagreement which the future might multiply and aggravate, waive her rights and suggest a line of demarcation. This line are parallel of 49 deg. from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the northeastern most branch of the Columbia River, and thence down the Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Rush rejected it as promptly as England had rejected that of the as England had rejected that United States, and tendered to deg. the mountains to the sea. Again England declined the offer, and the negotiation came to naught.

Too Far From Civilization. "Bo the matter stood when Monroe in December, 1824, met Congress nast time. In his measage more called attention to our interests on the Pacific Const, more urged the establishment of a military post at the mouth of the Commiss River, and the mouse once more went back to the matter. The old bill was taken up, and matter. The old bill was taken up, and when the sojections had been made and when the Senate, answered, it was passed. In the Senato, however, it encountered strong opposition from men whose mean were best exsed by a Senator from New Jersey. rie objected occause the ten years of joint occupation under the convention of isla had not yet expired; because till it has expired, to take possession by military force would be highly improper; because we had never yet apread our laws over a territory but with the intention of sooner or later making it a state, and a state Oregon never could be. Our Union, Mr. Dickerson, is already too extensive. The distance from the mouth-of the Cobia to the mouth of the Missouri is 2555 miles. But the mouth of the M souri is liss miles from Washington, which city is therefore 1780 miles from the mouth of the Columbia. Suppose now that Oregon is a state of the Union, and that a member of Congress from the far Western contines of our country sets out from his home to make the source of Congress. ne to make the journey of 4700, or say 4650 miles to Wasnington. At the rate members of Congress travel, according to law-that is, 20 miles a day-he would require, to come to the seat of govern and go home again 465 days. If he should he by on Sundays—say 66 of them—he would spend 511 days on the way. But suppose he made haste, and traveled 20 miles each day and rested every Sunday, he would then consume 250 days. This he would then consume 250 days. This would enable a young and energetic traveler to leave his home, come to Washing-ton, spend two weeks attending to he du-ties in the House, and get back home again in the course of Just one year to a day. For this long and perilous journey he would receive \$370 as mileage, he might come by water around Cape Horn, or by Bering Strait around the north coast of our continent to Baffin's Bay, and so to Washington. True, this Northwest passage had not been discovered except on the maps. But it would be before Oregon became a State.

"Benton answered him. Ignoring what he was pleased to consider Mr. Dicker-son's wit, the Senator from Missouri reviewed at great length the claims of the two countries to Oregon, declared ours to be incontestible, and to rest on the discovery of the Columbia by Captain Gray in 1792; on the purchase of Louis-iana in 1802; on the exptoration and dis-covery of the Columbia from its head to its mouth by Lewis and Clark in 1805:

on the settlement of Alaska in 1811; and on the Spanish treaty of 1819. "The question of title disposed of, Benton turned to that of occupation. On this he took four positions: That the United

possession would have the right of possession till ownership was settled by negativation of the mouth of the this hemisphere had assumed and maintained, were closed to colon ration by European powers. From this doctrine the Baron dissented most heartliy; but it seems to have impressed Mr. Adams so strongly that it was reasserted by him in a letter to our Minister at St. Peterburg.

"Mr. Middleton was to admit no part of the Eusean claims, and rost those of the United States on the Spanish treaty of 1819, which secured all the rights and pretensions of Spain to the coast north of 42 deg; on the discovery of the Columbia by Gray, on the exploration of the country by Lewis and Clark, and on the settlement at Astoria. He might, however, agree that an ocitizen of the Eusean commander, that no subjects of the Emperor should which the United States makes no effort which the United States makes no effort

ment about to expire, and toward the end of ISM, therefore, the old claims were again taken up by Great Britain and the United States.

England's Offer.

"At the first conference the representa-tives of the King began by offering as a boundary the 49th parallel from the crest of the Rocky Mountains to the northeasternmost branch of the Columbia River, and down that river to the sea-all to the north to belong to Great Britain, and all

TWO MOURNERS.

The attention which in one way and another was thus drawn to the Oregon country in the course of four years now began to produce visible results. Men in various parts of the United States became eager to throw off the restraints of life in the East, brave the hardships of a march across the plains, and begin a life of adventure on the Pacific Const. Three as-sociations of companies of adventurers-one in Massachusetts, one in Ohlo, and one in New Orleans—were readily formed, and when the Twentieth Congress began purpose which every citizen and every notine to the south to the United States. Mr. Its second session, in December, 1828, a Gallatin, in reply, offered the 48th parallel from the mountains to the sea, with three provisions; That if the line crossed any branches of the Columbia at points from the whole country up to the country of the

other power will. Well, suppose they do: what will we lose? It is a territory we ought not to inhabit, and one I hope we never shall inhabit. Why? Because it is situated at such an immeasurable distance from the seat of government that there never will, there never can be, any intervening links to unite it with the rost of the country. It is utterly impossible to conceive, if we do plant a colony in Oregon, that it ever will form part and parcel of our Government. It seems to me to be the decree of Nature herself that the Rocky Mountains should be the Western boundary of this Republic. She has interposed a country of 400 miles in extent, of the most barren, sterfle character, a country without timber and without water, a country without timber and without water, a country without timber and without water, a country without timber and heyond it the mountains rear their snowy and impassable tops, many hundreds of feet higher than the summits of the Council Bluffs. They stand like a Chithe Council Bluffa. They stand like a Chi-nese wall, and must forever and effectual-by guard us from all attacks from that quarter. Should any foreign power ever be so senseless us to take possession of Oregon, she can never injure the United States on that side.

Brynnite Argument. "But suppose it possible to settle such country. The next step will be to ora country. ganize it into a territory, and then you will be called on to turn this territory into a state. And what then? It can be but a few years before such a state must of its own weight fall off from this must of its own weight fall off from this Confederacy. You have no practical means to connect such a state with the rest of the Republic. No Delegate or Representative can come thence to this House and return within a twelvemonth. Let b's journey average 25 miles a day, and it will take him 258 days to come here and go back. His mileage will amount to nearly \$1000, and be paid him for no other service than traveling. No, sir, let those restless spirits who cannot be content to cultivate their native soil, let such beings go to Oregon, but let them go at their own risk.

Twenty years from the day on which this speech was made, a Delegate from

"Twenty years from the day on which this speech was made, a Delexate from the Territory of Oregon was sitting in the House of Representatives.

"There were, however, others more hopeful. It is a mistake, said one, to suppose that Oregon could never become a part of the Confederacy. I believe the Stony Mountains in time will be passed with as much ease as the Allexhenies now with as much ease as the Alleghenies now are. The improvements of the age remove the obstacles imposed by distance and Nature. Twenty years since, a man who predicted that a voyage from New Orleans to Louisville would be made in eight days, as it new is, would have been thought insane. Then a journey from the Atlantic to the Ohio R'ver was a great and hazardous undertaking. Now it may be made over a confortable road in three Atlantic to the Ohio R'ver was a great and hazardous undertaking. Now it may he made over a comfortable road in three days. Others declared Oregon was not the desert waste the opponents of the bill had represented, but a fertile and healthful region, well watered and wooded, and to make good their assertions, ouveted at length from the writings of Vancouver Lewis and Clark, Humbolt, Mr. Prevost, who received the surrender of Astoria, Major Brooks, who had often visited the Coast, and Franchere, a French Canadian and a member of the first, parity sent out by Mr. Astor in 1810. But the belief that Oregon was of little importance, that it could not become a state in the Union, and that to organize it as a territory or spread over it the laws of the United States would be a violation of the Convention of 1827, prevailed, and in the end the House refused to order the bill to a third reading, a vote which amounted to rejection."

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

St. Paul Quoted to Show His Ay

proval of Their Ministry. VANCOUVER, Wash., May 24.-(To the Editor.)—The morning papers announce that at the Methodist General Conference yesterday "amid tremendous applause the motion to substitute the words 'lay members,' in section i and 5 of the constitution was adopted." This was the last tion was adopted." This was the last point in dispute in the report on the organic law of the church, and after a short debate the report, of the committee as amended was adopted by more than the necessary three-fourths vote. The constitution as approved will now go to the 124th annual conference for approval."

As the action of the Methodist General Conference is not of these constitutions. Conference is one of those conspicuous milestones on the way of human progress which every lover of rightcoursess and deg. 40 min., for occupancy by military force, for the erection of a fort, for a port of entry, and donations of land to settlers. But the discussion had not gone far when a motion was made to strike out gather together in every city, town and settlements. It is the event of th

village, and give expression to their ap-precisition of the just and rightcone ac-tion of this great religious body. We rejoice that the leaders of Methodism are willing to follow the example of Paul who, when he wrote that masterplece of all his writings, from Corinth to the Romans, and sent it by Phebe "servant of the church, in Cenchrea," said, "I comer labor than could be secured here, and has attempted by making special investi-gations to substantiate this opinion, but mend unto you Phebe our sister, which is a servant of the church; that ye re-ceive her in the Lord as becometh sain's, and that ye assist her in whatsbever business she hath need of you." Evidently Phebe was not just then a "keeper at home," or she would no: have off on a journey to Rome on church

ness. Paul appreciated the labors of the earls Paul appreciated the labors of the early Christian women, or he would not have taken time to say that Priacilla was "known and loved of all the churches for her ministrations." Had she been strictly confined within the sphere easigned to women by the modern church, her "ministrations" would not have been so highly spoken of. Let us rejoice that the Phebra and Pricellias of the modern church are and Priscillas of the modern church are to be permitted to go about their Father's business unhindered and unhampered sy fhe man-made rules and customs which have so long prevented the spread of the

gospel of Christ. We regard this amendment permitting women representatives at the General Conference as one of the greatest events of the times. God speed the day when wo chall enjoy rights and privileges, politicalas well as religiously, MARIA L. TRENHOLEN-HIDDEN,

Woodehucks. St. Nicholas.

The woodchuck's appetite makes him the plague of every farmer, and his queer and interesting ways make him the delight of every farmer's boy. If we dig him out of his home in the Winter, we shall find what appears to be a football covered with fur. Let us take him in by the warm fire in the farmhouse, and soon he will wake up, but in such a drowsy way as not to be frightened. Before long he will coll up and go to eleep again. He is the soundest of the Winter sleep-ers. The gray squirrel "sleaps" (biber-nates, it is really) only in the coldest weather; the chipmunk sleeps more, but awakes from time to time for a nibble at his store of nuts; but the woodchuck sleeps continually for about six months. In the middle and late Summer he lives alone, and for a large part of the time sits perfectly still at the mouth of his hole. The scientific people name him Arctomys monax. Those of you who have commenced to study ancient tongues know that monax means monk; so you see grown-up people have their fancies when they say in this scientific name that this

While woodchucke are not rapid run ners, it is very difficult to catch them, for they usually go but a little way from the hole, and keep a sharp watch to see if any one is coming. Sometimes the farmer's boys dig out the whole family of woodchucks in the Spring. John Burroughs tells in "Riverby" an interestin story about feeding milk to young wood-chucks, and says that they would hold a spoon in their little, shining black paws; and in "Pepacton" he tells how the farm dog Cuff outwitted an old woodchuck.

GAGE ON THE JAPANESE

10 months ending April 30, 1900, 7181.

These figures indicate the number of those only who have come directly to the United States, and do not embrace the yery large number (how many the bureau has no power to determine) who are des-tined estensibly to the Dominion of Canada, and most of whom, it is believed, ultimately enter the United States on the Northwest Canadian border.

"In view of the fact that the recommendations contained in the annual reports of the bureau for several years past, to the effect that exclusive ports of entry for immigrants should be established at the principal points on the boundary line between the United States and Canada, have not been adopted, there is no means at the command of the bureau to either inspect or keep a record of immigrants entering along said border; but the large entering along said object; but the large number of Japanese engaged in construc-tion work in the Western states and territories confirms the impression above expressed that the bulk of those profess-ing to be destined to Canada ultimately

reach this country.
"With reference to the probabilities as to such immigration for the ensuing year, this, again, is a subject upon which the bureau can only conjecture in general terms, from the steady increase of such arrivals and the common rumor which reaches the bureau from time to time

SECRETARY OF TREASURY RE-

PORTS ON RECENT IMMIGRATION.

Promoted by Commissioners of

Steamship Companies, and Certain Desire for Cheap Labor.

WASHINGTON, May M.-The Secretary

of the Treasury has submitted to Con-gress the following report on Japanese immigration on the Pacific Coast:

immigration on the Pacific Coast:

"I have to inform you that the information requested in said resolution, or so much thereof as is in the possession of the bureau, appears for the fiscal years 1888 and 1889 in the annual reports of the bureau and in the files of this office up to the 1st day of May of the current year, from which the following arrivals of Japanese immigrants appear for the times indicated: 1888, 229; 1899, 3395, and for the 10 months ending April 30, 1900, 181.

reaches the bureau from time to time through its officials on the Pacific Coast, that there will be a large increase in such immigration.

"Respecting the examination of Japanese immigrants, the same precautions are observed to avoid violations of the alter contract labor and temperation laws. alien contract labor and immigration laws as are now in use at the immigrant stations along the Atlantic Coast, and the attitude of the immigration officials along the Pacific Coast is perhaps one of even greater jealousy for the interests of the laborers of this country than that which is displayed at the Eastern immigration stations, for the reuson that such immigration of a totally allen race and one

as well whose language and habits are little understood in this country, renders additional precaution necessary. 'The bureau does not feel, however, that under prevailing conditions the dif-ficulties presented by the influx of Orien-tals can be as easily met for various tals can be as easily met for various reasons, chief among which may be men-tioned the fact that Japanese interpreters are very difficult to secure, few being familiar with the language except those who are themse, ves members of that race, whose sympathies are naturally enlisted in behalf of their countrymen rather than in favor of the enforcement of the laws

intended for the protection of the cilizens and institutions of this country. "Eighteen months ago, as a result of the increase of this class of immigrants, a special officer was detailed to visit Japan. where he spent several mouths investi-gating the inducements to this increase of immigration by a race which theretofore had exhibited no desire to come to this country in large numbers. The report of this officer expressed the opinion that such immigration was fostered by a number of societies, among whose members were found Japanese subjects high in political and social life, and that the occasion of the organization of such societies, while octensibly for the purpose of furnishing passports to such subjects of the Mikado as defired to come to this country, and to insure that only such as were admissible under the laws of the United States should embark for the purpose of temporary or permanent settlement here, the true oc-casion was the large profit derived from commissions paid either directly by the mmigrants or through the agency of the steambly lines. The report referred to is now in the hands of the House of Rep-renentatives, where it was referred in re-sponse to a resolution dated May 19, 1900. "The bureau desires further to report that it has, from time to time, had rea-son to believe that the influx of Japanese immigrants was due to some extent to the solicitations of citizens of this country who desired to avail themselves of cheap-

of securing reliable interpreters, and in part to the indirectness of the methods adopted in securing such labor, its efforts have been fruitiess. "Within the part few weeks, in view of the reports in the public press and from other sources, of a still greater increase in the near future of the kind of immi-In the near future of the kind of immi-gration under consideration, the bureau has detailed Special Immigrant Inspector Robert Watchorn to proceed to the prin-cipal Pacific ports, including Vancouver and Victoria, B. 30 billiand to such other ports as the hecessities of the mission may require, to make a full investigation of the subject and a full report of his findings. This report, upon its receipt, if in your judgment consistent with the in-terests involved, will be accessible to Congrees and to such persons as may be in-

thus far, owing partly to the impossibility

opinion, but

terested in Japanese immigration. Rats exterminated a colony of 48 prairie logs in Lincoln Park, Chicago,

THE SIMPLEST CURE FOR INDI-GESTION.

As Well as the Safest and Cheapest. The new medical discovery, Stuart's

Dyspepsia Tablets, digest the food instead of making the worn-out stomach do all the work, give it a much-needed rest, and a cure of dyspepsia is the natural You get nourishment and rest at the same time because these thoroughly digest all wholesome food

taken into the stomach whether the stomach works or not. A cure is certain to result because the directive organs are given a chance to rest and recover their natural vigor and tone. The Tablets are then no longer required.

To show the manner in which the remedy acts on different people and how quickly and effectually it cures stomach

roubles, we present a few recent cases. Mr. J. O. Wondiy, of Peoria, Ill., writes: was unable to est anything but the tressed me, but since using one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, I can eat anything and everything I want.

Mrs. Samuel Kepple, of Girty, Pa., writes: I have been entirely, relieved of my stomach troubles by your Tablets. I suffered three years with sour stomach and gas at night. I am thankful for

Mrs. A. E. Bowen, Barnard, Vt., writes; I think Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are the best thing for dyspepsia I ever took. I will recommend them to any one trouwill recommend ther

Stuart's Dyspesia Tablets will not disappoint because they cure dyspepsia sure-ly and lastingly by causing the food to be properly assimilated, and cure constipation by producing the proper quantity of bile, and sold by all druggists at 50 ce



cited the public documents. He recalled to the St. are how, in 1sto, the British Charge d'Anta-res, art. Baker, had refused to give an order for the delivery of Astora; how in 1817 Mr. Bagut, the Mininter, had remonstrated against the occu-pation of the country by the United states; how in 1821 Mr. Canning, then Minister, when the question of ocupation was before Congress, had twice attempted to arrest discussion; and how, inspired by British agents, the National Intelligencer nad published essay after essay ridiculing the claim of the United States to any part of the Northwest Coast of America. With a first on the Coast, with a fort at the mouth of the Columbia, with batteries along its banks, with a line posts to Canada and 140,000 Indians at command, does any man suppose that when 1828 comes Great Britain will give up

"But gentlemen ask, What are the ad-vantages to be derived from occupation? I answer, The advantages will be securing of the fur trade of the Columbia, the Rocky Mountains, and the Upper Missouri: preventing the Russians and the British getting control of the Indians the Pacific; communication between the Valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific; Valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific; and, chief of all, the exclusion of foreign powers from Oregon

possession of the country she is doing

Benton's Prediction.

Gentlemen ask again, What effect will a new territory or a new state have on the Union? I answer, will be the nucleus of a new and independent power. This Republic should have limits. Where they should ne on the north or the south is not now for me to say. But Westwaru they are fixed by the hand of Nature, and the the Rocky Mountains may be named as offering a convenient, natural and evertasting boundary. In planting the seed of a new power on the Western Coast, it should be well understood that when strong enough to take care of itself the new Government should separate from the Mother Empire as a child separates from the parent. You think this is lookfrom the parent. You think this is looking far into the future. It is not. Within a century from this day a population greater than that of the present United States will exist on the west side of the Rocky Mountaine.

"But the question now before us is, Shall we execute the Trenty of Ghent, expel the British from the Columbia, perfect our title and take possession of the country? What use shall then be made of it is to be settled later. But on one point there should be no doubt—the people of the United States will neither be tricked nor builted out of this territory, nor suffer a monarchical power to grow

The manly speech of Benton fell upon dull ears. The report of Major Long had done its work. That magnificent stretch of rolling prairie which lies between Mis-souri and Iowa on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west, and extends from Texas to our northern frontier—a region now cut up into eight states, supporting a population of more than 5,000,000, dotted with towns and cities, five of which may on the settlement of Alaska in 1811; and on the Spanish treaty of 1812.

"The question of title disposed of, Benton turned to that of occupation. On this he took four positions: That the United States had the right of possession; that Great Britain had actual possession; that the restated occupation by the United States; and that after 1828 the party in

which boats might descend to the main stream, they and the Columbia should forever be open to the people of noth countries; that the people of neither nation should thenceforth make settlements in the territory of the other; and that settlements already made in the domain of one nation by the citizens or subjects of the other should be held by them for ten years. under the old agreement of joint occupa-tion, and no longer. To this the British representatives replied that they must have the north bank of the Columbia and the right of navigating that river to and from the sea, but that they were willing to concede to the United States a de-tached piece of country on the Pacific and the Strait of Juan de Fuca, stretching from Bullfinch Harbor to Hood's Canal. "Mr. Gallatin based the cinims of the United States on the purchase of Louis-iana in 1863, and the acquisition by this Gray in 1732 on the exploration of the re-gion by Lewis and Clark; on the settle-ment at Astoria in 1811; on the virtual rec-ognition of American title by Great Britin 1818; and on contiguity, a doctrine al-ways maintained by Great Britain. If. said he, some trading factories on the shores of Hudson Bay offered her ground for asserting an exclusive right to occupancy as far as the Rocky Mountains, if the infant settlements on our his infant settlements on our his settlements. the infant settlements on our Atlantic Coast once just'fied her in claiming all the continent to the South Sen, and of enforc-ing it to the Mississippi, the presence of millions of American citizens already within reach of the Pacific cannot certainly

th'o the British negotiators replied, and the reply was sound and conclusive that the Province of Louisiana was the country drained by the Mississippi; that the region drained by the Columbia had never been a part of it; that it had never belonged to France; that, admitting it had been part of Louis'ans, the cession of French territory west of the Mississippi to Spain in 1783 had merged all title in Spain, and, this be'ng the case, Captain Gray had discovered a river and Lewis and Clark had explored and Astor planted a settlement in a country already belong-ing to Spain. It was only by acknowl-edging the region to be the property of no nation that the United States could derive titles from discovery and exploration and settlement. Having thus disposed of the French claims, the British plantpotenti-aries declared that the claims of Spain bearies declared that the claims of Spain be-cause of discovery prior to 1790 were in-ille and visionary, and cut off by the Noot-ka Convention of that year between her and Great Britain: that the rights de-rived by the United States above 42 des., under the Spanish treaty of 1812 were such as Spain possessed after the Nootka Convention, and none other; and that these were to trade and settle in that re-sion and to pasignts its waters in com-

all after the enacting clause and insert, instead, sections giving the President power to build forts and sarrison them, to send out an expedition to explore the country, and to extend the jurisdiction of the United States over Oregon as to citizens of the Union Oregon Little Understood. "The debate which followed richly deserves to be read, as a fine idustration stood the marvelous growth of their country, which in less than 20 years was to

of how little the men of that day underfound two states in the region they did not think worth having. 'Now, what will be the consequences,' said a member from means of titles of France to the country: Missouri, supposing we pass this bill means of titles of France to the country. Alsosour, supposing we pass this hill on the Spanish treaty of 1819 and the acand give a social existence to the counquisition by this means of the titles of the country? Consider where the region is. From Spain above 42 deg.; on the discovery of the Atlantic to the Missouri is 1800 miles. The Gray in 1720 on the exploration of the region by Lewis and Clark; on the settle-there is the rugged and almost impassable means at Astoria in 1811 on the Yrival recbelt of the Rocky Mountains, while between the Missouri and the Pacific, save ain in the restoration of the Astoria fur a strip of culturable prairie not above 200 in 1818; and on contiguity, a doctrine alsterile, no better than the Desert of Sahara, and quite as dangerous to cross. Near the mountains the country is com-posed of rocky and stony ridges, dotted with spots giving life to nothing but the spruce, the hemlock, and trees of that description. Lower down, nearer the description. Lower down, nearer the coast, the soil, where there is any, is formed of rotted pine leaves, and even that is swept away by the floods which from time to time cover the land along the river banks. Today the extremity of the country of the country is the country of the country banks. drought prevails; tomorrow all excepthe hills are under water. It is my firm belief that if a settlement were made and agriculture attempted on any scale, large or small, the settlers would not re-main two years. They could not endure the incessant rain of four months' dura-

" 'But suppose the object of this bill accomplished. Suppose the infant settle-ment, fostered by the paternal care of Government, has grown into a vigorous aturity. Does any man imagine that brotherhood of affection, a community interest, could bind that distant and solitary member of the family in the Far West to those held together by the firm-est of political ties in the East? The very name of the place is expressive of its poverty and sterility, for it comes from oregano, a word applied by the Spaniards to an herb resembling pennyroyal and growing near the coast." 'When,' said a member from Tennessee,

'we contemplate the vast extent of the fertile territory which spreads to the east and south of the Rocky Mountains, we may under the Spanish treaty of 1812 were such as Spain possessed after the Nootka Convention, and none other; and that these were to trade and settle in that region and to navigate its waters in common with Great Britain.

Rights of the United States.

The valid claim of our country to the Oregon region region of discovery, exploration and settlement. To this Great Britain in replied, in the first place, that Lieuw tenant Meares, of the Royal Navy, entered the Columbia four years before Captain Gray, but admitted that Gray was the first to discover that the bay formed by the discharge of the waters of the Columbia into the Pacific was the outlet, of a great river; in the second place,