

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK

Expedition to the Site of Fort Clatsop and to the Salt Cairn on the Beach.

On Monday, the 12th inst., the committee on monuments of the Oregon Historical Society, furnished the Oregonian with the following report of the recent visit made by the committee to the site of Fort Clatsop and the Lewis and Clark salt cairn, near the beach at Astoria.

On the 5th inst. Mr. Cox and Hon. William Galloway, of Oregon City, representing the committee on monuments, accompanied by Preston W. Gillette, the well-known pioneer, formerly of Clatsop County, Carlos W. Shane, of Vancouver; Mrs. Galloway, Miss Wiley and Master Preston Gillette left Portland for Astoria. Here they were joined by Elias B. Smith, of Warrenton, and William Chance, of Astoria, and taking a launch the party started directly for Fort Clatsop.

Great are the changes which the century has made in the scenes which greeted the vision of Oregon's first pioneers. The Hudson's Bay explorer, Alexander Henry, who visited the old fort in 1813, wrote in his diary: "The situation is the most pleasant I have seen hereabouts, and by far the most eligible, both as respects the natives and for hunting. The plain is deeply shaded with spruce, pine, aspen, etc.; the woods seemed gloomy and dark, the rocks were all of a reddish color, and the ground through some of the thick foliage."

Striking Panoramas. Standing on the site of the old stockade the panorama which greets the eye of the visitor is striking. Except for a farmhouse here and there along the course of the Netul, the distant prospect has undergone few alterations. The Netul sweeps along as ever, the background of hills gives but little evidence of the presence of civilized man, while Saddle Mountain, the bold sentinel of the Clatsop country, stands up again by their disappearance and the luxury of their pale faces who have supplanted them.

Lewis and Clark were led to select the site for their encampment chiefly because of its convenient location. The salt elks, whose numbers were to them a cause of great astonishment, while the havoc wrought among them by the unerring rifles of the hardy backwoodsmen caused even greater wonder to the Clatsop hunters. For years afterwards Ka-ta-ta, who died only 30 years ago, Twich and other noted Indian hunters, who had witnessed the prowess of the Clatsop hunters, the Flieids brothers, Dwyer, Shannon, the party, never tired of expatiating on the marvelous feats of marksmanship which they had observed. Sergeant Gass says in his journal that the party killed 131 elk and 29 deer between December 1, 1805, and March 20, 1806.

But to return to the matter in hand. Gillette and Shane are among the very few persons who have ever seen anything of the structures which comprised Fort Clatsop. Shane is a pioneer of 1848, and will be 83 years of age in September next. He located a donation land claim in 1850, on the same tract which embraces the site of the old fort, and in the following year built his house. He says that within a few feet of his house at the time the party occupied the remains of two log cabins. The south cabin was three rounds high and the other two rounds. In the south cabin stood the remains of a large stump which was used as a table by its occupants. The tree had been cut down, and the stump was left in place.

Gillette visited the fort in October, 1853, in company with Thomas Scott, who died at Pendleton within the last year. Shane had attempted to burn up the remains of the stockade, but the fire was extinguished by the rain. The site of the stockade was then covered with second growth timber, while it was surrounded by the original growth, indicating with approximate accuracy the extent of the enclosure.

Shane's house was standing at the time Gillette was there, and while it has since disappeared, three fruit trees which were sold by Gillette to Frank Shane, who afterwards occupied the house, and which were planted in the rear, mark its site. At the time Gillette visited the site, Mr. Moore had built a house very near Shane's, and just at the head of a little draw in the face of the hill. This house had disappeared, but the draw remains to mark its location. A house built by W. Hampton Smith, about 1870, stands on the ground occupied by the old cabins, but it is out of repair and tenanted.

Stockade Located. Guided by these landmarks and their remembrance of the situation, Shane and Gillette definitely located the southwest corner of the stockade, which they believe constituted the southwest corner of the stockade. The lines must be established by conjecture only. Some 20 feet from this point runs a well-defined spruce branch, and it is perfectly rational to conclude that this water was taken within the stockade. A point was consequently established just across this stream and a line was projected 200 feet or thereabouts, towards the river, reaching the top of the incline. The four corners were marked with stakes set firmly in the ground, from a iron pipe was driven to the center of the stockade.

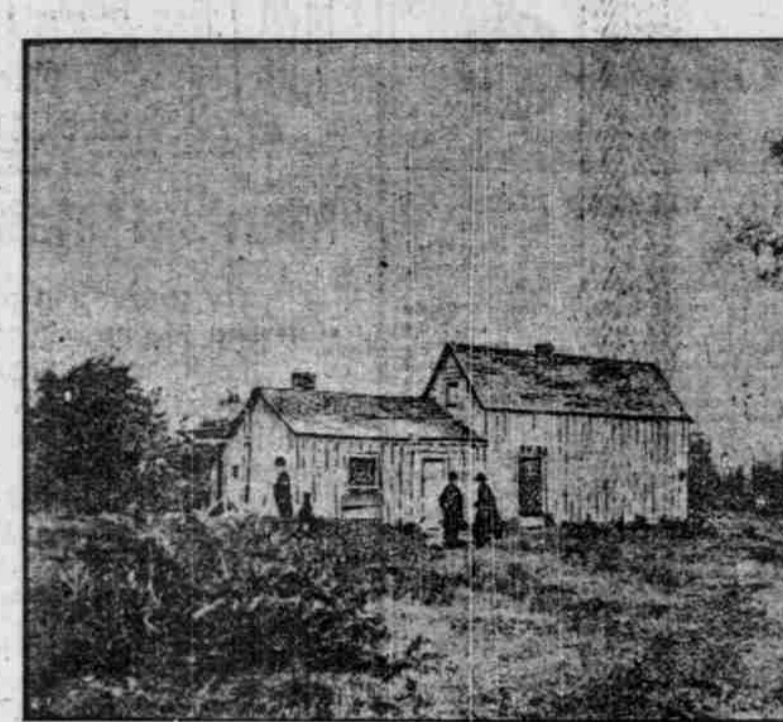
It is quite certain that no more definite delineation of the limits of the stockade is now obtainable. Lewis and Clark do not have its extent, or Jones and Lewis and Clark speak first of completing the "meathouse," then four of the huts, and then the remaining huts. Gass says the huts were seven in number. He informs us that in proceeding to the place fixed upon for winter quarters, the party unloaded their canoes and carried the baggage about 200 yards to a spring, where they encamped. This is undoubtedly the water mentioned above. Gass speaks of "clearing a place for huts and a small

WOLF CHASING IN WYOMING

A MUCH MORE EXCITING SPORT THAN FOX HUNTING.

How Wolves Kill the Dogs That Assault Them—A Chase and the Inevitable Outcome.

Washington Post. "It seems to be quite the fashion to ride to hounds here in the East," said G. A. Canfield, of Sheridan, Wyo., the other day. "I suppose that is a heritage from our English ancestors, or, at least, patterned after our English cousins. Of course, I have been corrupted by living in the wild and woolly West, and can see little fun in the sport the way it is pursued here. I will have to plead my residence in extinction, if that will be pardonable. But this thing of dragging an animal bag over a 10 or 15-mile course seems to me about as tasteless as soup without salt. But we must keep in the swim, and even if we do jump fences only three feet high our imagination can do the rest. The brute isn't the whole thing, after all. "We have a little sport once in a while out in my country, though I don't know that it is so swift when it comes to be examined critically. We had a wolf chase a short time ago, and I thought it far



BUILDING ON THE SITE OF OLD FORT CLATSOP.

number of other interesting photographs on the trip.

One of Two Monuments. With the exception of Clark's name inscribed on Pompey's Pillar, in the Valley of the Yellowstone, it is believed these salt cairns constitute the only monument of their expedition now in existence. Apprehensive that injury might be done them by vandals or thoughtless persons, Mr. Cox, on behalf of the Oregon Historical Society, ordered the cairns to be immediately surrounded with a strong picket fence, and Captain H. D. Sanborn, who has been keenly alive to the importance of their preservation, superintended the execution of the work during the past week. It is proposed to proceed at once and have them protected by a safe and durable inclosure.

Captain Sanborn sawed off the trunk of a pine tree standing near the spot the size of a tree growing over the larger cairn and counted its rings. The tree over the cairn is undoubtedly of about the same age, and its position goes to establish the fact that the cairn has not been used for more than half a century.

The society has secured the site of Fort Clatsop, and it is hoped that no distant day will see it crowned with a monument fittingly commemorating the Lewis and Clark expedition, which culminated at this point. This was the pedis possessio, which, coupled with Gray's discovery in 1792, constituted the foundation of our claim to the Oregon country against that of Great Britain. This matter is one of National interest, and Congress might well make a handsome appropriation for the erection of an imposing monument to the memory of the boldest and most distinguished of American pioneers. But whether this can be secured or not, it is very certain that the course of a short

from exciting. To be sure, Buffalo Bill was not there, but he has lived in Sheridan, and he has some extensive property interests near there. I mention this to show that Sheridan, besides at least in respect of glory, even if it possesses none of its own. But about that wolf chase. The people out there love anything that savors of hard riding, and the broncos never seem to tire when they are in pursuit of anything. There were a number of guests stopping at the Sheridan Inn, and the hotel proprietor wanted to get up a little hunter for their amusement. So we had this wolf chase.

The wolves had been captured in heavy steel traps, three of them, but they had not been rendered at all docile by their few days of association with human beings; they had all been lamed by the sharp teeth of the traps, and a big, old she-wolf had attempted to gnaw off one of her hind feet in order to obtain freedom. They were not these little coyotes. They were wolves, the great, gray, timber wolves, larger than the Newfoundland dog, with mighty jaws, fitted with shining, sharp teeth, that snapped emphatically when any one came near them. They are not cowards, those timber wolves. They will attack a man even when they have not the encouragement of a pack. A timber wolf can throw a steer and cut his throat quicker than a cowboy. That is the reason why the ranchmen are so anxious to get rid of the pest. But they are cunning, and it is not often that one gets caught in a trap.

"Word was sent throughout the town that there would be a wolf chase in the afternoon, and about 30 men, women and boys came out on benches to follow the hounds. The pack was a good one, and numbered about 20 as good dogs as are to be found in the Northwest. I think that Colonel Cody owns some of them. There were foxhounds, with a cross of the



AN INDIAN WOMAN AT THE SALT CAIRN.

bloodhound about them, long, rangy, stag-hounds that covered from 20 to 25 feet at every leap, while other courses of less distinguished ancestry were brought out to follow with the rabble.

"It may have seemed tame to a tenderfoot who didn't know anything about the speed and endurance of the timber wolves. But it did not take long for such scoffers to be enlightened. The tourists from the Inn were given a coach, from the top of which they could view the hunt. The wolves were taken out in a wagon and given a little start before

HOW GUNS MAY BE HAD

AVAILABLE TO MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, G. A. R. POSTS, ETC.

Schedule of These on the Pacific Coast and the Manner of the Distribution of Them.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—In connection with securing the souvenir Spanish cannon for the State of Washington, Senator Foster has investigated the question of allotting guns, mounts and projectiles held by the Navy Department, and cannons, howitzers and mortars now at the disposal of the War Department, and which may be had by municipal corporations, G. A. R. Posts and Soldiers' Monument Associations.

Weight, lbs. 7500-pound cast-iron gun..... 7,500 Fifty-four 42-pound cast-iron guns..... 4,500 Eight 36-pound Parrott guns..... 4,500 Nineteen 3-inch Columbiads..... 5,500 Two 10-inch Columbiads..... 1,500 Six 10-inch mortars..... 1,500

At Fort Canby, Wash., there are two 300-pound rifles, 7,000 pounds, and one four-inch gun, weight 360 pounds. At Fort Stevens, there are five 100-pound rifles, 15,000 pounds.

In California, in the vicinity of San Francisco, there are three 300-pound Parrott guns, weight 4,500 pounds, and two 10-inch Columbiads, weight 15,000 pounds each.

There are a large number of guns of somewhat similar dimensions scattered throughout the United States at various forts. The law under which these guns and mortars are distributed provides that those receiving them shall pay all expenses connected with their transportation.

The best method to be pursued in securing complete details and in preparing to receive one or more of these guns is to write to the War or Navy Department, as the case may be, and ask for lists of all the available pieces, together with such information as can be furnished.

When the gun has been selected, a copy of it will be secured, as far as possible, and Senator Foster has been assured that upon proper indorsements and recommendations of the War or Navy Department, G. A. R. Posts and Soldiers' Monument Associations will be promptly filed.

The Navy Department in particular has informed the Senator that it would be very much pleased to send a consignment of guns and projectiles to the State of Washington, if the State is willing to participate in the distribution, prompt application will have to be made.

While the Navy Department does not restrict the number of guns which may be sent, it may be drawn, the War Department will not send more than two guns and not more than 20 projectiles to any municipal corporation, G. A. R. Post or Soldiers' Monument Association.

Projectiles of various sizes will be sent with each gun, but in no case will any ammunition be supplied.

ONCE VISITED IN PORTLAND

Earl of Arlrie, Recently Killed in Battle, Was Here in 1883.

The Earl of Arlrie, who was killed in South Africa, June 11, visited Portland in 1883, and spent some time as a guest with Donald Macleay, a Scotchman, who was then but a boy, was accompanied by his father, the old Earl; his brother, a sister and Lady Maud Ogilvie. In 1887, the Earl visited Portland, and came into Portland, over the O. & C. line from Wallula. To celebrate this event, Henry Villard, who built the road, arranged to have a gathering of the stockholders at the old site of the fort.

It was Villard's intention to have the Portland Hotel occupied by the time the guests arrived. The ground had already been purchased, and preparations were set on foot to put up a large hotel, of wood. When they came to examine the site, they found that the structure to be built, according to the terms of the purchase, it was found that the structure would be of stone. That meant that it could not be ready by the time the guests were to arrive. But Mr. Villard was not a man to give up a plan because of a hitch, and he had his invited guests come right along. Portland was a smaller town then, and there were no hotel accommodations to be had. For this reason the large number of railroad men who came to celebrate the completion of the road, were sent out to the homes of the wealthy people of the city to be entertained.

It happened that Donald Macleay had a family of five children, and the Earl when he lived in Scotland, so the Earl was sent to Mr. Macleay's home when he arrived. He remained here several weeks after the celebration, and was the time a guest of the Macleays. Many of the English and Scotch families of the city remember the old Earl and his party. At the time of his death the young Earl was commanding the "Wesley" Light Infantry, and was engaged in the battle which took place a few days ago with General Botha's army some distance out from Pretoria. It is said that the Earl was one of the most popular members of the nobility serving in the war in South Africa.

Lady Maud Ogilvie, who was with the Earl when he died, is still living in England. She is now in Portland, after a visit to Colorado.

Organized Labor in France.

In 1881 the workmen of France obtained the right to form unions for the purpose of organizing. For a century preceding that year, the various governments had treated the question from different points of view, sometimes tolerating, rarely encouraging and generally suppressing the spontaneous efforts of the laboring classes to improve their condition. But little by little the conviction grew that suppression, on the one hand, and the granting of the vote, on the other, offered no satisfactory adjustment of the complicated interests of capital and labor. Two facts had been proved by experience: 1) That little was to be gained from the mere good will of employers; and 2) that workmen unorganized were powerless to improve their lot.

But the law of March 21, 1884, offered a solution of the difficulty by authorizing free organization for "the study and defense" of economic and industrial conditions.

The sanction of this law the workmen of France have passed in 15 years, from the condition of a mob to that of a disciplined army. Instead of an aimless agitation for something better, they have a well-defined program of action leading toward a definite end. Individual effort has been replaced by an organized force, and fitful endeavor by steady endeavor. The results have been commensurate with the change of method. Wages have advanced, the standard of living has risen, the consciousness of power has developed, the desire for education has heightened, and the means of self-help have greatly increased; and, by an alliance with socialistic political influence has been attained.

GRAND EXCURSION TO BONNEVILLE

Picnic grounds, Sunday, June 17. Good music. Vaudeville specialties under the pavilion. Dancing, sports. Refreshments of all kinds can be procured on the grounds. Train leaves Union depot 9:30 A. M. Fare, round trip, 50 cents.

Had Enough of It. "Do you remember how my wife used to stick up for root beer?" "Yes. She always claimed that it tasted better than real beer; that it was just as refreshing, and was preferable in every way."

"Well, she won't have the stuff in the house any more."

"Why?" "I tried to open a bottle herself the other night when she had on a new \$15 shirt waist."—Chicago Times-Herald.

HEPBURN'S CANAL POLICY.

Interest of the United States and the United Kingdom in It.

Mr. Charles Dimes, M. P., in the Forum. Supporting it would be to give up all the powers that the United States should not only make and police the Canal, but would pay little or nothing for it in the direct interest of the United States as well as in the interest of general peace, by protecting government should, of its own will, declare its policy of the open-door in the Canal, as regards dues, and the exclusion from it of warships, and the mere question of fortification of the Canal. What could be stopped without fortifications, and they can be attacked by powers possessing the command of the sea, and capable of disembarking land forces, in spite of fortifications. The Japanese, for example, predominant at the present moment in the Pacific in a military sense, by reason of the combined strength of their fleet and army, and of their power of conducting an expedition across the water, with clocklike precision, would pay little or nothing for the Canal, and would pay little or nothing for the maintenance of fortifications at any spot where they might desire to make a landing.

I believe the object of Mr. Hepburn is to place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His argument would justify that not only Europe, but that great commercial countries like Argentina and Chili, would acquire the Canal, and the United States would be left with a mere share of the commerce of the world, and that, in order to obtain this, he thinks it must place in his hands every power which can be used to promote his own interests and discouraging that of its rivals. His argument would justify a British prohibition of the use of the Canal by any other power. His