THE BURGE-STAM LAND

Christian Advocate. ent many years east of the Cascade taper spentmany years east of the Cascade stains he is almost weekly in receipt of s of inquiry about all the country in a Oregon and Washington, and Westand Northern Idaho. We have seen a many elaborate and learned articles on by those who have simply traveled the country, or by professed scientists, while having truth in them, would deand injure more than they would benefit. say this out of the experience of eleven continuous residence there, and after g made the country in its geography and industrial and productive adaptations a ul study. The country cannot be intelally estimated any other way. Another oulty is the describing a part for the whole

and even of climate as there. One part see cannot represent any other. hat we would call the "bunch grass coun is that lying between the Cascade and mountain ranges, a distance east and of 150 miles in round numbers, and from Cœur d'Alene mountains to the high os that run from the Blue mountains umbia river, a distance north and south of less than 250 miles. There are tracte hin these limits that may be called "sage sk land," as a large part of the Yakima

seh a diversity of soil, natural produc-

lley and the Lower Snake river valley; but, general, with these exceptions, it is covered th a comparatively clean growth of bunch . This country is in general two inclined bles, one sloping downward from the north the other from the south, and the Columriver forming the line of their meeting. se tables are not plains but hilly slopes t by streams and ravines, but with a generinclination as stated. The whole of it, with exception of the Yakima valley, has also a tward inclination to conform it to the flow the Columbia river which has a rapid curnt, and is the only drainage of that vast re-

We have called this the "bunch grass couny;" but it needs to be stated that bunch ses is not always the same thing, and does ot always indicate the same qualities or prouctiveness of soil. In traveling over the ountry in late April, May and June and ear-July-which are the only suitable month or an intelligent examination of it-the obrvant traveler will note tracts where the unch grase is, if not large and rank, clean nd thrifty and green, and rising thickly from ne to two feet above the bunches well loaded eads of seed bowing gracefully before the seze. Every rod of such land is good rain land, and will grow fruit trees and vegebles. In all such regions "chick grass" will e found growing rankly in the tramped spots along the road, and generally blue Lupins and other flowers will make the June morning beautiful and fragrant. If a man wants land and is suited otherwise, he can "pre-empt" this spot in perfect safety. But if he doesn't stop right here, let him take a quart or so of this soil along to compare it with some he will find by and by.

On other tracts be will find bunch grass, but smaller, whiter, fewer and less heavily loaded seed stocks, or hardly any at all; the grace yellowing early in June; the flora limited and low and yellow predominating. This tract is perhaps—indeed, is likely to be-better faced than the other. It is nearer the great river, nearer the railroad which follows the great river. Its altitude is lower. Compare this soil with that brought from the other place. The first is brown, loamy, friable, yet quite adhesive. There is evidently in or a large per cent. or dissolved lava and other rocks. This is whitish, with little adhesiveness; crumbling in the hand instead of adhering in a mass when pressed. There is a large per cent. of only partially decayed vegetable fibre in it, sometimes largely intermixed with sharp flinty sand, and again with a dry, whitish, alkaline earth. Still the difference in the appearance of soil and productions from the other place is not so strongly marked that a careless traveler, glancing over it, would say it was at least fifty per cent. less valuable for farming purposes; nevertheless such is the fact. Beautiful and convenient as the place is you had better not "take a claim" here.

We have intimated that this last described We have intimated that this last described tract of country is that nearest the river. Still even this must be qualified. Altitude has much to do with the quality of the bunch grass land. For forty or fifty miles eastward of The Dalles, the land keeps its semi-mountain altitude, and there is no valley—only a gorge—to the Columbia. Above that, the hills aink away on both sides of the river, but more observably on the south; the depression continuing across the Lower Willow creek, Umatilla and Walla Walla valleys, and far up and across the Snake river, and includes a vast space of country between the Snake and vast space of country between the Snake and Columbia rivers. The rule for the selection of ands for farming purposes in all this region is "go higher." So, when the hills that extend downward toward the river from the distant wooded mountain tops keep well their altitude antil they abut fair against the gorge of the

stream; as in the forty miles above The Dalles; farming is comparatively safe, but otherwheres it is comparatively unsafe.

Of course, bearing out on every fact of residence and industry, the question of climate must be considered. To know the climate of that region it must be local. must be considered. To know the chimate of that region it must be lived in; summered and wintered in for years. We have seen oracular descriptions of the climate of the great Colum-bia valley made by travelers, newspaper cor-respondents, men of letters, that were so par-tial and limited as to be utterly unit us in fact. respondents, men of letters, that were so partial and limited as to be utterly unture in fact. The observations of most who write have been only along the lines of steamboat and railroad travel, and in the Summer, when and where only a certain range of climatic conditions will be experienced. Possibly the day or days they traveled, the wind swept up the river gorge, the driving sands filled the air, while yet the sun blazed out of a cloudless sky. This was then their type of the climate. Or, the atmosphere was almost pulseless, the sun blazed swelteringly upon the river sands, and this became their type. Both false. Go out yonder towards those mountains twenty or fifty miles away, and you are in a different world. A cloudless sky is over you. A soft sandight melte away into a dreamy haze that seems to flow in waves over the hillsides. As you near the timbered altitudes and look backward over the gorge of the Columbia twenty miles away, a shummering, papitating mass of heated atmosphere shows where your a paper for the whole family.

traveler is studying the climate of the bunch traveler is studying the climate of the bunch grass country. He will probably write a let-ter to a newspaper of his sahara of heat and sand drifts, and make it apply to vast regions that it no more describes than it does a lunar landscape. This language is particularly ap-plicable to a scope of country sloping north-ward and westward from the ridges of the Blue mountains, sweeping in a semi-circular form from John Day's valley on the west across she Snake river, and reaching well round to the Columbia, at the mouth of the Spokan, a country of not far from three hun-ired miles in length and averaging not less than fifty miles in width. This is pre-eminently the "bunch grass country" and includes the great Umatilla, Walla Walla, Columbia, Garfield. Whitman and Spokan grain belts; withfield. Whitman and Spokan grain belts; with-out question the best wheat region of Amer-ica, and blessed with a climate as well adapted productions as any other. To some other portions and conditions of the great interior we shall give subsequent attention.

SORGHUM MANUFACTURE IN ORECON.

e country, when there is no equal extent The following correspondence taken from centry that we have ever seen where there the Jacksonville Sentinel, published in Southern Oregon, shows the interest that is being manifested in the development of sorghum culture here, and may, perhaps, elicit further information from growers. The Land Department of the Oregon and California railroad, at Portland, will be glad to receive any reliable details, and if they are satisfactory, there will be no difficulty in securing capital with which to push this industry:

to push this industry:

PORTLAND, OT,, Nov. 17th, 1881.

J. B. WRISLEY, Esq., Jacksonville.

DEAR SIB: The sample of sorghum syrup you kindly sent reached, and quality very gratifying the more, as you say that it is not of the very best.

If not giving too much trouble, I would thank you for an answer to the following ouestions:

What was the average gross weight of the cane per acre, and how many gallons of ayrup did you make out of it? I mean also per acre how many gallons of syrup does one tor

Can you and do you feel inclined to give an idea as to the cost of a gallon of syrup, exclu-sive of keg or tin; the Washington report quotes 16 to 17 cents, but I should think that

it would cost more here?

I make similar inquiries from parties east of the mouatains, and should like to compare the reports.

Very respectfully,

F. G. EWALD.

JACKSONVILLE, Or., Nov. 26th, 1881.

F. G. EWALD, Esq.: Yours of the 17th received.

I would say that it costs no more to raise an acre of cane than of corn, and will only give the cost of manufacturing. Ed. note—(an acre of corn costs about \$10 here, and one of sorghum may cost about \$12) cost about \$12.)

1st. Question—"Average gross weight per

2d. Question—"Average gross weight per nere?" Cannot tell; never weighed any. 2d. Question—"How many gallons did you make per acre?"

make per acre?"

Mace up three-quarters of an acre for Mr.

Hanley, which yielded 212 gallons; half an
acre for P. Dunn (whose farm adjoins that of
Judgo Tolman,) which yielded 120 gallons.

We received, in small lots, a few loads at a time from little patches all over the valley, and hence cannot give any accurate statement as to yield, but feel justified in saying that with proper cultivation the average yield per acre here is 200 gallous.

3d. Question—"Can you give me an idea of the cest of a callen of averno"

acre here is 200 gallous.

3d. Question—"Can you give me an idea of the cost of a gallon of syrup?"

We use a two-horse "Victor" mill and a "No. 5 Cook" evaporator; could make twice the amount of syrup with the same number of hands if we had a mill of twice the capacity. We make from 60 to 100 gallous per day with hands, as follows: Expert to attend evaporator, \$2; one hand to fire, etc., \$1; one hand to defecate juice, \$1; one hand to feed mill, \$1; boy to hand cane and remove begasse, 50c; defecate juice, \$1; one hand to feed mill, \$1; boy to hand cane and remove begasse, 50c; boy to drive horses, 50c; 1 cord of wood, \$3; incidentals in defecating, about 10c per day. The furnace should be so arranged as to burn the "begasse," as it is better than wood and preferred in the East. This season has demonstrated beyond a doubt that Rogue River valley cannot be equalled in raising sorghum. We have manufactured syrup of cane from all parts of the valley, twenty miles each way from the mill, and from all parts we have found some extremely rich— 4 gallons of juice making a gallon (of 12 lbs) of syrup. The an amount of sacharine matter, ern States. It needs only a well arranged es-tablishment, according to a good method or system, to supply the State with its syrup.

watern, to supply the State with its syrup.

Hoping this may be a satisfactory reply to
your questions, and assuring you of my pleasure in furnishing any information you may
desire in relation to this industry.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN B. WHELEY.

Weather Report for December, 1881.

During December, 1881, there were 18 days on which rain fell, and an aggregate of 3.40 inches of water; two clear days and elever cloudy days other than those on which rain

The mean temperature for the month 42.16 deg.

Highest daily mean temperature for month, 53 deg. on the 22d. Lowest daily mean temperature, 29 deg the 2d.

Mean temperature for the clock P. M., 45.55 deg.

Highest temperature for the month, 57 deg. at 2 r. M. on the 22d.

Lowest temperature, 25 deg. at 7 A the 2d and 3d. Frosts occurred on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th

24th, 25th, 27th and 28th. The prevailing winds for the month

days, south 2 days, northwest 1 day. During December, 1880, there were 18 days during which rain fell, and 11.50 in. of water;

I clear day and 12 cloudy days. Mean temperature for the month, 31.22 deg. Highest daily mean temperature for the

GENERAL NEWS.

Grant County News: Recently parties, hunting on the desert west of the Bear Creek buttes, discovered a natural curiosity in the shape of what might be called a miniature sir volcano. It is situated on a small hill or knot, volcano. It is situated on a small hill or knot, and from crevices in the rocks the air rushes out with considerable noise which can be heard for some distance around. The air is exceedingly cold, and must come from some cavern underneath, having an opening far away from the point where it issues forth. It is indeed a strange feature of that very strange

Goldendale Genette: In our journeyings last Summer, we visited and made mention of the fine fruit orchard of John Martin, on Rock fine fruit orchard of John Martin, on Rock Creek. Among other things were some thrifty and fruitful almond trees, and now Mr. Martin sends us a package of fully ripened and well developed almoods, with precisely the same appearance and flavor as the imported artisle. Within five years Klickitat will prove herself capable of many things even now hooted at. We have all the necessary natural elements and enough men of energy and enterprise to take the lead. A good day will be for Klickitat when all the slow going, good for nothing ranchers are crowded beyond its borders.

Grant County News: Mr. A. Robins, of Grant County News: Mr. A. Robins, of Ochoco, who is an extensive stock owner in the Malheur country, has just returned from that section bringing very discouraging news. Mr. Robins reports the weather more severe than was ever known; the snow, when he left, had aid on the ground to the depth of swelve inches for about a month. Farther east the snow was still deeper, and news had reached there of the death of six men by freezing. Mr. R. states that should another fall of snow cour and the cold weather continue, nearly all the stock on the Malheur ranges will perish. the stock on the Malheur ranges will perish. The stock men of this vicinity can, indeed, congratulate themselves upon their fortunate

Goldendale Gazette: This Winter is grand contrast with last. Then it was all snow, now it is all mud; then it was rather cold, now it is almost warm as Spring; then the stock was starving and dying, now they are rolling in luxury.

Correspondence of Mountaineer: The situa-

Correspondence of Mountaineer: The situation from which I write is between Kive Mile creek and Dry Hollow. The first claim in this neighborhood was taken up by P. Omey, May 4, 1880. He has about 50 acres under fence; has 10 acres cleared; broken and sown to white oats and Winter wheat. A piece of ground sown to timothy grass has done well. Seven acres of clover and alfalfa have been sown on Spring breaking. Fruit trees and strawberries have been set out, and a house, 16x24 feet, has been built; a barn, 14x44 feet, with an addition, 14x14; a hen house, 12x14, and a well, 4 feet deep, has been dug. Mr. Omey and family wintered there last Winter, with a band of horses and cows, and is in a with a band of horses and cows, and is in a thriity condition. During the Spring and Summer four other families have come into this neighborhood. All have good houses and stables, and show evidence of being earnest, go-ahead farmers; have got under way sowing fields of wheat, etc. These settlers have organized a school district; have a spelling school every Wednesday night at Mr. F. Kinney's, with 13 attending scholars.

It is announced that the Interior department at Washington has decided that Lom-bardy peplar and balm and cottonwood are not "timber," in the sense that the law relabardy peplar and balm and cottonwood are not "timber," in the sense that the law relating to timber requires. Petitions are being circulated to have the decision amended, so as to protect those who have heretofore planted these tress with the belief that they were complying with the law.

Waitaburg Times: A visit to the depot now would convince the most skeptical that large commodious warehouses, in which to store the vast amount of grain that will be brought annually to this point, are much

store the vast amount of grain that will be brought annually to this point, are much needed. It matters not what improvements in our facilities for transporting grain may be made in the future; a vast amount of wheat will accumulate yearly, and be compelled to wait its turn for shipment, and should be pro-tected from the weather. There are hundreds if not thousands of hundrigh damaged wheat if not thousands of bushels of damaged wheat, much of which is entirely ruined, lying scattered around, over the platforms at the depot now. This state of things should not continue,

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Mr. L. Sohns informs our reporter that while he was in San Francisco, the Mattulath Manufacturing Company ordered a machine from the East, by telegraph, which will make a barrel without staves, or out of a single stave. This machine will have a capacity of 2500 barrels per day. out fruit boxes, etc. On the arrival of this machinery in San Francisco, Mr. Mattulath will come with it to Seattle, and remain until it is in running order, after which the mill will be run on full time.

Puget Sound Mail: The grain crop of this section is about all disposed of, buyers having made special efforts turing the past week to get hold of the remaining surplus on hand. It is not all shipped yet, but its relation to the San Francisco market is fixed and determined; in the grain market within a week or two, as the market is now more under control than at any time for years past. Buyers have made any time for years past. Buyers have made special efforts to secure control of the entire crop throughout the coast, and are now in position to dictate terms to outsiders. In other words, they have a "corner" in oats, and we are anxious to see what they are going to do about it. The farmers, however, received a fair price, and we don't mind if the grain merchants reap their harvest now.

The Paralleton people are building a dame.

The Pendleton people are building a dam 545 feet long to protect the people from the ravages of the Umatilla river. It is composed ravages of the Umatilla river. It is composed of a foundation of heavy stone with four alternate layers of brush and stone above it. At the lower extremity of the dam is a cut through the rocky bar, 300 feet long and 30 feet wide, and in addition to these works there is a double line of embankinent along Court street, aggregating 500 feet in length. The estimated cost of the work is \$1,300.

Columbian: W. W. West informs us he cleared the last season \$1,500 on the butter of 30 cows. The calves and hogs fattened on the milk paid for all the help employed. from the north during 7 days, southwest 21

The work of plowing the Oregon Improve-ment Company's lands has been begun near Steptoe Butte. They are choice and ought to be eagerly taken up by men having the advan-tage of capital.

READABLE ITEMS.

Two brothers named Chapman scour the State of Maine each year for small evergreen trees, and shipped 20,000 to New York this season for Christmas.

Time's Changes: Old schoolfellow—"Dear me! why, when you and I were at Eton, you were a curly-baired boy with a slim figure; and now your hair's alim and your figure is curly!"

A minister had preached an hour; then he remarked "Another wide field opens from the subject is another direction." Just then an old colored saint ejaculated, "Please Lord, shut up de bars!"

At the age of two years, according to authority, a con is just half as big as his father, but from that age he develops very rapidly, and at fifteen he is a good deal ingger man than his father ever the other.

MR. DOUGLAS'S VIEWS.

The American Dectrine as Defined by Rim im 1859.

INTERMITING CORRESPONDENCE.

Penelble Presentation of the Case Substantially as New Pat Ferward by Secretary Blaine--The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Dec., 26, 1881. ED. STANDARD-DEAR SIR :- I am in

receipt of the accompaying note and inclosure from J. Madison Cutts, brotherin-law of the late Stephen A. Douglass, reviving that distinguished Senator's views in relation to Central American affairs, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Douglas saw the whole field and sought to get our Government upon the right ground. The failure of the major-ity of the Senate to unite with him left this great question to be fought over again under the disadvantage of Secre-tary Clayton's mis-step. I think our people will be interested in the clear and statesman like view here given, and I ask you to give them publication as re-quested by Mr. Cutts.

Very truly yours,

L. F. GROVER.

424 THIRD STREET,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1881. My DEAR SENATOR:-- I take grea pleasure in enclosing an article giving Mr. Douglas's opinions upon the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and Monroe doctrine. I know how earnestly and patriotically he was devoted to the service of his country-and as a just and proper tribute to his memory I have made public at this time what could be in person renew it-would be his advice to his

ountry.

Mr. Douglas was greatly interested in
the progress and development of the
Western States and Territories and his most devoted followers were among our Western people. This is certainly true of Oregon, and I wish, if you think it would serve any useful purpose, that you would cause the enclosed to be republished in an Oregon paper, as I wish the people of the Pacific coast not to forget his name and memory.

Truly your friend,
J. Madison Cutts.

Hon L. F. GROVER, U. S. Senate. [It is to be understood that the fol lowing is Mr. Douglas's exact language, and dictated with a view of subsequent publication .- J. M. C.]

CENTRAL AMERICA-THE CLAYTON AND RULWER TREATY.

The oldest possession which Great Britain claims in Central America is that which is known as the "Balize Settlement," dividing Nicaragua and Honduras on the one side, and the Mexican

State of Yucatan on the other. More than a century ago, some Brit ish merchants sent out ships and cut and loaded them with logwood, at the Balize, which at that time belonged to Spain. In making a treaty of peace between Spain and England, a clause was nserted continuing the permission to cut logwood, without conveying any right of soil or dominion to England Under the permission to cut logwood, England founded a settlement at the Balize, with no fixed or definite boundaries; and she has enlarged and extended it from time to time, and organized it into a colony, without paying any attention to the Territorial rights or bounda-

About the same time England pretended to have made a treaty with a small tribe of Indians called the Mosquitos, upon the coast of Central America, and to have guaranteed to the Indians the protection of the British Government. Some years ago, perhaps twenty, the British Government sent an agent to the Mosquito coast, and found an Indian boy-part Indian and part mulatto-who was said to have been the son of a Mosquito Indian chief and took him over to Jamaica and had him crowned as the king of the Mosquitos took him back again to his own country and put him in nominal possession of his alleged inheritance, but, in fact, under the direction and control of a British Consul on that coast. This Mosquito country was within the chartered limits of the State of Nicaragua, and consequently the Indian tribes, the Mosquitos included, were subjects of the State of Nicaragua, and incapable of establishing a Government independent of that State.

This was the condition of affairs in Central America when the war between the United States and Mexico was brought to a close. It was understood, and in fact not denied, that Great Britain used her entire powers of diplomacy to encourage Mexico and to defeat any treaty of peace by which the United States would acquire any Mexican Territory. On the day that it became known at Vera Cruz that a treaty of peace had been signed by which Californis and New Mexico were transferred to the United States, the British fleet set sail from Vera Cruz and proceeded directly to the mouth of the San Juan river, in Central America, and took posession of the town of San Juan, at the mouth of the river, changed its name to Greytown and established British authority there in the name of the Mosquito King, to be exercised by the British Consul, and, in fact, converted it into a British dependency. The United States protested against this act as being an aggression upon the Territo-

rial rights of Nicaragua and as being

United States, it having for its object to close up the only channel through which the United States could establish

Cass vanished, said his wife was siels. and maintain communication between the Atlantic States and our newly acquired possessions on the Pacific.

The controversy growing out of this seizure of that transit route led to the Clayton and Bulwer treaty. It is proper however, to remark. that during the last years of Mr. Polk's Administration he had appointed Judge Hise of Kentucky, Minister to the Central American States, and that Judge Hise had negotiated a treaty on the part of the United States with the State of Nicaragua, by which the United States were invested with the exclusive right of constructing a ship canal between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through the San Juan river and lake Nicaragua, together with the right of establishing towns and free ports at each end of the canal, and of fortifying the same and placing the whole line of the canal and its banks, from ocean to ocean, under the exclusive protection of the United States. This Hise treaty was signed in Central America while Mr. Polk was President, but did not reach the United States until after the inauguration of Gen. Taylor, and after the appointment of Mr. Claston as Secretary of State.

Mr. Clayton refused to accept this treaty, and sent an agent to Central America to have it canceled, and a new treaty made by which the said canal should be placed under the joint protection of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Clayton then negotiated with Sir Henry Bulwer the Clayton treaty, by which his scheme of a joint protection to the transit route was recognized and a provision inserted, by which Great Britain and the United States pledged their faith, each to the other, that neither of them would ever colonize, annex, fortify, or exercise exclusive dominion over any portion of Central America. After the terms of this treaty were agreed to by Clayton and Bulwer, Mr. Clayton refused to sign it until he could procure from two-thirds of the Senators a private pledge that they would ratify it, which being done, he signed the treaty, and sent it to the Senate for ratification.

Mr. Douglas was the only man in the Senate who made any active opposition to the ratification of the treaty. He opposed it upon the ground that he wanted no partnership with Great Britain in respect to the transit route; that such a partnership would be productive of constant misunderstandings and disputes, instead of being a bond of peace; and he urged that the Senate reject the treaty, and call upon the Executive to send to the Senate, the Hise treaty, that it might be ratified, with such amendments as the Senate might see fit to make in order that we should have the exclusive control over the transit route and might open it to the world on such to leave out several advertisements this terms as were compatible with American interests. Mr. Douglas especially opposed the treaty, upon the ground that he would never enter into any compact with Great Britain or any other European power in respect to the American continent, by which the faith of the na-tion should be pledged for all time to come, never to annex or colonize such portions of the continent as our interest and safety would mevitably compel us to annex at some future day. He did not desire to annex the country then, but insisted that the time would come when we would be compelled to exercise jurisdiction over that transit route. All objection, however, to the treaty proved useless, as nearly the whole Senate had been committed to it privately, in advance, and when the vote was taken there were but eight

votes recorded in the negative. The treaty had been no sooner ratified than Great Britain did claim that her protectorate was still in existence, recognized and acknowledged by the United States, and she has from that day to this persisted in this claim to a protectorate.

All this occured in secret session in

1850, and within the next three years I tried often to get the Senate to remove the injunction of secrecy so that I might publish my views. In 1853, three years afterwards, the English extended their influence and took possession of Rustan. Cass, in the Senate began to get fright-ened. All that I had predicted had come to pass. Cass made a speech denouncing Clayton and the treaty. This was occurring about the time when Clayton was retiring from the office of Sec retary of State. Soule entered into the discussion and in the course of their speeches both he and Cass, forgetting that the injunction of secrecy had not been removed, quoted what had occured during the secret session of 1850 or thereabouts. Notody interrupted them and I thought, now is the time to get my speech and my views before the pub-So I went to a Senator and said to him, "Look here, Soute and Cass are quoting what occured in secret session; suppose you move the Senate to go into secret session, and have the injunction removed so that they can do so." Senator started up mischievously; Soule apologized; said he was not aware that the injunction had not been removed; the Senate went into secret session, and

Clayton retired from the office of Secretary of State; went back to Delaware, and said Cass had been abusing and slandering him, and that it was neces sary for him to reply in order to vindicate himself, promising to annihilate Cass. He was re-elected to the Senate, prompted by heatile metives toward the and could have annihilated Cass, for the

the injunction was removed.

and that he had to go home to Detroit.
Clayton came on with a speech, which would have just fitted Cass, and action where he was. He was told Cass's will was sick, and that he had gone house and then turning to me, said ? matter, what he had to say could equal be addressed to me as Cass's follower. When Clayton got through, I made speech, which used him up. I stated at that 1 had previously said in the secret session, when the treaty was ratified and a good deal more. The speech man a great impression upon the country, and gained me great fame and reputation, and the treaty has been odious one since.

THE MONROW DOCTRING

What is known as the "Monroe Dee trine" had its origin and name in a re commendation of President Monroe inin one of his messages to Congress, at a time when Spain was making arrangements to reconquer and subdue her various colonies in America, which had re-volted and established their independence in 1819-20 and '21. It was en prehended by the American Government that the despotic powers of Europe, after the overthrow of Napoleon and the re-establishment of the despe sway in Europe, would lend their aid to conquer and subject these Spanish colonies, which had then become independent States; and that while a portion of them would, in this event, be restored to Spain, the others might be divided among the various powers of Europe. In view of this probable result, Proddent Monroe declared, in his message to Congress, with a view of its being taken as notice to all Europe, that no portion of the American continent was hereaf ter to be deemed open to European colonization, and that the United States would consider any such attempt as im-posing upon them the obligation to take

such steps as were necessary to prevent it. This declaration assumed the name of the Monroe Doctrine; and it has frequently been appealed to by American statesmen as a rule to be inflexibly as hered to whenever any European power has threatened or attempted to extend its dominions upon the American conti nent-North, South or Central Amer ica. This doctrine did not complete and interference on the part of the United States with the existing rights or colonial possessions of any European power, but was a protest against the exten their power and policy in the future.

In consequence of one of our forms being "knocked into pi" by the careless ness of the pressman, we are compelled

WOOL BUYERS. FRAZIER & SPERRY,

Wool Commission Merchants.

DEG TO INFORM THE FARMERS OF THE WIL hills year for buying and selling wool. They have a covaled facilities for transacting and negotiating and

Cash Advances made on Approved Consign Their present address is Pendleton. Umanife County. Oregon. Office will be at 107 North Pestreet, Portland, Oregon.



he life resulting from heavy indigestible food. In only in case, by all Grocers. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York

A VALUABLE RESOURCE FOR THE SICK.

mg the many resources which made available for the sick an

DR. WOOD'S IVER REGULATOR

A comprehensive remedy for Liver Complaint, Dyspassis, Constitution, Chills and Pover, Beblitty, Nersonsness, Sick Head, and other aliments attributable to billiouances. Among its ingredients are Mandraha Bandelion, Butternut, Black Root, Boshane, Bitternut, Black Root, Boshane, Bitternut, Black Root, Calleaya, Sweet Fig., Indian Hamp, Washed, Golden Saal, etc., etc.

The active blended propersion of these vegetable residues constitute an alterative and general correction the highest class, and endow it with a preventive value entitling it to the first rank as a medicinal astegment for forthlying the system against malarial and other maladias which came serious disturbance of the Liver it relaxes the bowels without griping purifies the block, parties a billous breath and completely releves the major of the property of the completely releves the sample of the complete spin promise the sample of the facility of the complaint and kidney troubles. It also effectually removes those nervous symptoms left what bill its imperiently secreted, or misdirected.

REDINITION at O.D., San Francisco, Wholesale Against for the Pacific Coast.

talor Balo Everywhere us