[Extracts from letter of Mr. Goldsborough, eq. of Baltimore, Md., printed in the Baltimore American of December 12, 1903, and dated at Panama, December 7.]

MONEY WAS THEIR MOTIVE.

The motive underlying the creation of the Republic was, consequently, more selfish than patriotic; more sordid than sentimental. The people of Panama, knowing better than to do any other people the enormous value to which they had been reduced by the inefficiency of the Government, the multiplication of their public debt, the unscrupulous character of the majority of the people, and the neglect and abuse of their own country. On the other hand, they are helpless in their ignorance and employed to be the bearers of their own destruction.

The instigators of the movement for independence had no such thing as Panamanian patriotism to appeal to, nor was there any other reason for their insurrection than their distrust of their own people. To no other country, the United States, they are helpless in their ignorance and employed to be the bearers of their own destruction. The spectacle of an independent nation being afraid to assume responsibility for the handling of such a sum as $130,000,000 in cash is doubtless unique among nations, but it is not unusual among governments. The Panama revolutionists are, therefore, excusable in a measure.

The weakness of the present Government, its lack of purpose and indecision, its absolute want of moral and physical support to the revolutionists. There is reason for this belief, for every dollar of public money in the former Department of Panama was attached by the revolutionists and has since been paid out to those men who were bribed to support the revolutionary movement and the amount paid to each one. These bribes are termed "bonuses" here, and the payment of them was made in order to carry out the revolutionists' object by fraud and deception.

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Portland, to be known as the Lewis and Clark Memorial Building; and to authorize an appropriation for all said purposes.

Mr. President, I do not desire to say much on this point, but I shall briefly on this bill, as my colleague [Mr. Mirabeau] has fully and clearly explained all its provisions, and with equal force and clarity has presented the arguments in its favor. I shall endeavor simply to state the facts and let them speak for themselves. I should like to me to be the principal reasons favoring the passage of the bill.

In the first place, I desire to emphasize the fact that the event which is to be commemorated is not of local or regional importance only, but it is one that is as wide as the nation itself; one that has contributed much, very much, indeed, Mr. President, to the strength, the power, and the influence of this country.

Mr. President, I wish to make the fact that we are not asking Congress to provide for us an exposition or a celebration of this event. That has already been provided for. We are simply asking that Congress shall provide for participation in that celebration by this Government.

The State of Oregon has already appropriated for this exposition the sum of $300,000, while the citizens of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, have subscribed, in addition to that amount, over $400,000, and they expect to increase the amount of their subscription, and I have no doubt they will, to a half million dollars, while a number of other States have already appropriated considerable sums of money in aid of this exposition, as shown by my colleague in his remarks yesterday.

Consequently, Mr. President, even if we should be so very fortunate as to receive from Congress a grant of one single dollar by Congress in aid of this celebration, nevertheless in the year 1904, at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, an exposition will be held in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the memorable journey of Lewis and Clark from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean.

While that celebration will be held in the State of Oregon, it will in fact be a joint celebration of that interesting and important event by all the States in the Northwest and by every State whose territory was traversed by Lewis and Clark in making that memorable journey.

It seems to me, Mr. President, in view of the wide interest that is entertained in this event, in view of the contributions that are being made by the States of the West to assist in carrying it forward, it is no matter of prejudice that we are providing for participation in that celebration by the General Government.

When it was first determined that we should apply to Congress for aid in this matter, we were told that we would discover have a growing spirit of opposition to any further appropriations of this character; but I am gratified to be able to state that since that proposition has been more widely discussed and the great importance and historic value to this country of the event proposed to be commemorated has been recalled to mind, we have met with so much of kind encouragement and received so many promises of support from Members of both Houses of Congress that we now look forward with great confidence to a just recognition of our request.

I am sure that Congress has in the aggregate devoted a considerable sum of money to centennial celebrations, but I do not recall any one of those appropriations that has not had the support and the approval of the people, as evidenced by the statements and the approval of the people, as evidenced by the columns of the public press.

For instance, I think it will be generally admitted that the events commemorated by the Philadelphia Exposition in 1876 and the Chicago Exposition in 1893 were of such a nature and character as to fully justify the appropriations made in their aid by Congress, and that the character of each exposition was such as to reflect the great and varied resources, the mighty rivers and its matchless forests, would not to-day be a part of the domain of this Republic. But I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate in discussing the particulars or giving in detail any description of that trip. Suffice it to say, that after having prosecuted it for near two and one-half years and after having traveled over 7,000 miles that little band of less than thirty men returned again to the city of St. Louis, having lost but one of their number.

It was, indeed, an undertaking of surpassing importance and one that is well worthy of being commemorated by this nation. I do not wish to be understood, however, as undervaluing in the least the great services that were performed by others in the acquisition of the Oregon country.

The Expedition was a sacrifice giving speculative value performed by that splendid old mariner, Capt. Robert Gray, a native of Rhode Island, who sailed the good ship Columbia out of the port of Boston and in 1792 discovered the Columbia River. That, of course, was the work of others, and we are the beneficiaries of the same.

Nor would I undervalue the services performed by John Jacob Astor, who made the settlement at the point now known as Astoria, and in 1792 discovered the Columbia River. That, of course, was the work of others, and we are the beneficiaries of the same.

When we of this generation recall to mind the great and splendid States that have been carved out of that territory and contributed much, very much, indeed, Mr. President, to the strength, the power, and the influence of this country, we cannot help but feel a deep interest in the future of the people who they support, and of our wealth they represent, and then remember how almost beyond our grasp that entire domain had once passed and which irretrievably have gone but for the farsighted statesmanship of one man, Mr. President, which we propose to commemorate is not one of local interest or one that is well worthy of being commemorated by this nation. But there is one circumstance in connection with the acquisition of the Northwest Territory that must ever associate it with the minds of the American people with the Louisiana purchase, and that is the fact that our title to both is the result of the wisdom, the patriotism, and the statesmanship of one and the same man.

In the world's history there are few examples of one man being permitted to serve his country so completely, so effectually, and so effectively as it was the fortune of Thomas Jefferson to serve his country. To have been the author of the Declaration of Independence was of itself a sufficient guaranty of immortal fame; for under the auspices of this treaty, the United States were for the first time recognized as a nation, an event which we propose to commemorate is not one of local interest or one that is well worthy of being commemorated by this nation.

As soon as he had succeeded in securing our title to the Louisiana territory, indeed before his success in that behalf was assured, he was taking steps to acquire by exploration the great region between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean. For nearly two and a half years they were exposed to every hardship, the dangers they encountered.

As soon as he had succeeded in securing our title to the Louisiana territory, indeed before his success in that behalf was assured, he was taking steps to acquire by exploration the great region between the mountains and the Pacific Ocean. For nearly two and a half years they were exposed to every hardship, the dangers they encountered. It is familiar history to the American public. The undertaking was without precedent in history at the time and it has continued without parallel.

When they had crossed the Mississippi River and turned their faces toward the setting sun there was in front of them nearly 2,000 miles of unexplored country, infested by wild beasts, inhabited only by predatory bands of the most cruel, crafty, and bloodthirsty savages that the world has ever known. No pathway had been marked out for them; no trail was blazed; no guide was pointed out to them; no protection was promised; such protection as their own courageous hearts afforded them, they went out upon that great and marvelous journey. For nearly two and a half years they were exposed to the dangers of the wilderness, the storms and the tempests, they went out without protection, without guide, excepting the compass and the stars. For nearly two and a half years they were exposed to the dangers of the wilderness, the storms and the tempests, they went out without protection, without guide, excepting the compass and the stars.

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But I do not intend to take up the time of the Senate in attempting any description of that great and magnificent expedition, rather to picture the effect of their work as it was presented to the public press of that day. It is entertained in this event, in view of the contributions that are being made by the States of the West to assist in carrying it forward, it is undervaluing in the least the great services that were performed by others in the acquisition of the Oregon country.
is not true, however, that he was actuated entirely by mer­cenary motives or purposes. It is well authenticated in history that Mr. Astor was actuated as much by a purpose to aid this Government in securing title by occupation and settlement as by any other motive.

Indeed, it is stated by Washington Irving, in his interesting work called "Aestoria," that this was the principal purpose and motive that actuated Mr. Astor in forming his fur-trading company and making that settlement in the Far West. I have no doubt that he was largely influenced by those patriotic motives and purposes.

That, Mr. President, was New York's contribution to the acquisition of the Northwest Territory, while the splendor service rendered by Captain Gray in the acquisition of New England to the acquisition of that territory.

Then there are the splendid services of Thomas Benton, of Missouri. Had it not been for the war he waged in this Senate month after month in favor of the retention of the Northwest Territory, it is not improbable that the statesmanship of Jefferson, the genius of Gray, and the enterprise of Astor would all have been without avail. That was Missouri's contribution to the great work of acquiring the Oregon country.

It was, as I have said, an event of surpassing importance in our history and well worthy of commemoration by this nation. It gave to us the great States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and a considerable portion of the territory now constituting the State of Montana. It gave to us Puget Sound, that matchless harbor of the world. It gave to us mineral belts that even now in the infancy of their development are yielding annually over five and a half millions of dollars in gold, over twenty and a half millions in silver, over forty-six and a half millions in copper, and over seven millions in lead. I present here a table which contains a partial statement of the products for one year, 1899, of the territory constituting the old Oregon Country.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Gold</th>
<th>Silver</th>
<th>Copper</th>
<th>Lead</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>$3,356,629.10</td>
<td>$477,792.75</td>
<td>$7,385.66</td>
<td>$6,985.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>$1,917,313.00</td>
<td>$277,301.24</td>
<td>$2,289,658.60</td>
<td>$10,748,699.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>$1,137,096.50</td>
<td>$2,270,690.90</td>
<td>$7,385,668.80</td>
<td>$10,748,699.60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $6,562,021.50, $2,968,489.20, $30,385,812.80, $43,934,584.44

Production of precious metals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Oregon</th>
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<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>1,515,180</td>
<td>3,814,056</td>
<td>958</td>
<td>1,546,409</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buckwheat</td>
<td>329,508</td>
<td>215,706</td>
<td>311,485</td>
<td>660,507</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,056,468</td>
<td>1,451,152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
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<td>16,890</td>
<td>15,700</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>1,312,366</td>
<td>3,720,980</td>
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But, sir, while we propose that this exposition shall be primarily for the purpose of commemorating the Lewis and Clark exploration expedition, we are not dealing entirely with the past. We have had in mind, and we have a right to have in mind the fact that this Government within the last few years has become the most considerable proprietor in the Pacific. The march of events has carried our boundary line far beyond the shores of the western sea.

We have assumed great and grave obligations and responsibilities in the Far East. We could not in my judgment have assumed these obligations and responsibilities but for the conviction that the social, commercial, and industrial interests of the peoples there for whom and for whose welfare and good conduct we have become in a large measure answerable shall be advanced in the utmost possible degree.

This, I say, concerns our honor, as it concerns our interest. It concerns our honor, Mr. President, as a powerful, humane, and Christian nation, in the interest of our commerce and our industries. It is not improbable that the statesmanship of Jefferson, the genius of Gray, and the enterprise of Astor would all have been without avail. That was Missouri's contribution to the great work of acquiring the Oregon country.

Then there are the splendid services of Thomas Benton, of Missouri. Had it not been for the war he waged in this Senate month after month in favor of the retention of the Northwest Territory, it is not improbable that the statesmanship of Jefferson, the genius of Gray, and the enterprise of Astor would all have been without avail. That was Missouri's contribution to the great work of acquiring the Oregon country.

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The figures in this column pertain to so much of Montana as was in the Oregon country—upwards of the counties of Flathead, Missoula, Granite, Ravalli, Deer Lodge, part of Silverbow, and the Flathead Indian Reservation.

Value of farm, dairy, and orchard products and manufactures of Oregon county for 1899.

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<th>Montana</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Orchard products</td>
<td>$200,005</td>
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<td>$200,005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>$1,017,975</td>
<td>$976,975</td>
<td>$257,975</td>
<td>$475,975</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fruit</td>
<td>$4,197,835</td>
<td>$4,197,835</td>
<td>$4,197,835</td>
<td>$4,197,835</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufactures</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
<td>$4,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dairy products</td>
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<td>$3,500,959</td>
</tr>
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Mr. President, even these considerations, I submit, are sufficient to fully justify this nation in making a suitable appropriation for an exposition in commemoration of that great event.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2023) to afford protection to exhibitors of foreign literary, scientific, or musical works at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 81) authorizing the Commissioners of the
District of Columbia to permit the erection of certain poles and overhead wires in connection with the work of eliminating grade crossings in the city of Washington; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut (to Mr. Cullom). Pension bills are to be considered.

Mr. McCUMBER. Will not the Senator from Illinois give way until the pension bills are disposed of?

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator's order does not come on until 4 o'clock, and in the meantime we can probably dispose of a treaty, and it is a very important thing to do.

Mr. McCUMBER. My idea was to take up the pension bills now, and then we could have the executive session afterwards.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the better way is to have the executive session right now, and when the time comes we will give way to the Senator's order.

Mr. McCUMBER. I have no objection to that course if the Senator prefers it.

Mr. CULLOM. I insist upon my motion.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Perkins). The Senator from Illinois moves that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution. It will take but a moment. If there is objection to it I will immediately withdraw it.

I wish to state that in the work on the Union Station it would be necessary to bury the conduits some 30 or 40 feet, and of course those would be useless after the work was completed. We are very jealous not to allow overhead wires to be strung in this city, and the joint resolution simply permits them, for a short distance, to string overhead wires temporarily, and then the conduits will be put in after the fill is made. I treat it may be passed. I will state that the work by the company is going on now.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution will be read the second time.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length.

Mr. CULLOM. The amendment is my order.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pension, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2818) granting an increase of pension to F. M. Tisdale, to report favorably on an amendment, and I ask for immediate action upon the bill.

Mr. CULLOM. There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMANDA B. TISDELL.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pension, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2818) granting an increase of pension to F. M. Tisdale, to report favorably on an amendment, and I ask for immediate action upon the bill.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to move a further amendment.

This is a bill to grant an increase of pension to Perry Kittredge.

IRVING W. COOMBS.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to move a further amendment.

A bill granting an increase of pension to Irving W. Coombs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 547) granting an increase of pension to Irving W. Coombs was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 1338) granting a pension to Amsa C. Bosworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

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CORAL. M. CONVERSE.

The bill (S. 6) granting a pension to Cora M. Converse was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Woodman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PERRY KITTRIDGE.

The bill (S. 8) granting an increase of pension to Perry Kittredge was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill (S. 1335) granting a pension to Amsa C. Bosworth was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill (S. 1338) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Daws was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

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The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Woodman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The amendments were concurred in.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMANDA B. TISDELL.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to move a further amendment.

The amendments were concurred in.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

AMANDA B. TISDELL.