

Daily Astorian.

Telephone Main 661.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

Sent by mail, per year \$1.00... Sent by mail, per month .50... Served by carrier, per month .20

SEMI-WEEKLY.

Sent by mail, per year, in advance, \$2.00

All communications intended for publication should be directed to 'Editor Astorian.' Business communications of all kinds and remittances must be addressed to 'The Astorian Publishing Co.'

The Astorian guarantees to its advertisers the largest circulation of any newspaper published on the Columbia river.

It is said the scientists on the U. S. S. Albatross were unable to find any of the lobsters planted in the Columbia by the government officials some years ago. Maybe they went to Portland.

Forgery seems to be a popular diversion in this part of the world, and of late years many cases have come to light. Last night a forger was taken to Salem to remain two years in the penitentiary. The crime for which he was convicted netted him \$5. Forgers should take notice that District Judge McBride does not approve of their method of getting along in the world, and that operations in this county will be characterized by failure of the extremely dismal order.

Without making any effort to offer evidence in defense of his act, Leon Czolgosz, slayer of President McKinley, yesterday appeared in court and sat quietly while the formality of convicting him of murder in the first degree was gone through with. The dispatches say the proceedings did not interest him to any appreciable extent, and he heard the verdict of the jury, which condemned him to death, without the slightest apparent concern. After all, there is a sludge of address in the career of this misguided young man, whose crime will live in history as one of the most terrible committed, and it impresses us with the necessity for stamping out forever the anarchistic curse. No doubt, Czolgosz was induced to become an anarchist by older and more experienced persons. Once a member of the 'order,' he was subject to its rules, under which, according to the best information obtainable, lots are drawn for the murder of prominent men. Perhaps Czolgosz was selected in this manner to take the life of the president, for it is hardly probable that he volunteered to commit the deed. Having been chosen for the fustian task, he was compelled to carry it out, as anarchistic rules condemn to death any member who fails to obey orders. Failure to kill the president would have resulted in the death of Czolgosz at the hands of some other fiend, while the commission of the crime meant certain death for him. In either case, his doom was sealed. The persons behind this anarchistic movement, then, are to blame, for he, and, while Czolgosz' punishment will not be adequate, so far as he is concerned, the punishment of those who influenced him should be equally as great; indeed, they are more, to be dreaded than the assassin himself. Young and inexperienced, he was a pliant tool in the hands of the fiends who plot assassination and destruction of civil government. Stollally, no doubt, he will meet his fate; without pain—for the electric chair gives none—he will pay the penalty for his awful crime, and the law will have been satisfied. But Czolgosz' death is not all that should result from the assassination. The possibility of further assassinations should be guarded against, and the only manner in which this safeguard can be taken is the extermination of anarchy. The ringleaders of the organization must be arrested, and, if convicted of complicity in the Buffalo crime, sentenced to death; if not, banished forever from the American continent. Emma Goldman and her followers, including the publishers of the anarchist papers, must be severely dealt with, whether or not they were directly concerned in the plot to kill McKinley. If our laws are not broad enough to make anarchy a felony, they should be changed instantly, and pending this change the police of the nation should 'spot' every anarchist, so all could be rounded up immediately upon the passage of the necessary law. The spectacle of fellow-anarchists seeking admission as spectators to the court where Czolgosz was tried is a sad commentary upon our civilization, and bespeaks the need of laws that will punish the cause as well as the commission of crime.

MAKING OF AMERICAN HISTORY

Barbe-Marbois on the Boundaries of Louisiana and the Effects of the Cession on the United States.

Published by Courtesy of the Press Committee of St. Louis World's Fair.

While the reports of Napoleon's conversations given by Barbe-Marbois in his 'History of Louisiana' are the most important features of the work, written by the representative of Napoleon in making the Louisiana treaty, the attitude of France might be authentically recorded, it is scarcely less interesting to follow his reports on the negotiation of the boundaries of the territory ceded, and to note his acute though subtle suggestions of the reasons of state policy which on the part both of France and the United States, were the final decision to leave the boundary clause indefinite.

In this connection, the map of 'The Treaty and Its Results,' given by Marbois in the first edition of his work (Histoire de la Louisiane, Paris, Dec. 1829) is perhaps the most important single document of the period in American history which deals with it. It is printed in white, green and light yellow. In white, he gives the United States east of the Mississippi and on the south, cut off from the Gulf at what is now the north line of Florida. Florida he prints in yellow, to suggest the important fact, now generally overlooked, that though no part of it was included in the treaty, its cession to the United States was a direct result of 'negotiations' which began immediately after the cession of Louisiana and ended in 1821 by the king of Spain's recognition of the independence of Mexico which had been agreed on in 1813. As a result of the Louisiana treaty, the United States was at once involved with Spain both on that east and west, and the 'rocks of both countries' were immediately near the disputed boundaries. Texas and all the territories afterwards ceded by Mexico to the north line of California Marbois prints in white, and labels it 'Mexico, Old and New.' It is interesting to note that it was not included even by implication in the indefinite boundaries of Louisiana territory. The Northwest Pacific states, formed from what was once Oregon territory, he prints in green of the United States and to France in the United States, which by exploration could press a claim of right by discovery and occupation, supported if necessary, by a claim based on the Louisiana cession and to France (then about to be attacked by England in violation of the treaty of Amiens), because the claims of England to the territory of the Northwest Pacific would tend to force the United States and England into a hostile attitude.

Marbois makes it clear that this idea was fully defined in Napoleon's mind while the treaty was still under discussion. As the French plenipotentiary and Napoleon's confidential adviser, he reported to the First Consul what had been said of the uncertainties of the boundaries. In giving an account to the First Consul of the proceedings of the conference, he writes: 'The French negotiator (Marbois himself) pointed out to him the obscurity of a stipulation so uncertain.' In answer to this observation, he had this response: 'If the obscurity was not there already, perhaps it would be good politics to put it there.' The meaning of Napoleon's idea of 'obscurite' Marbois illustrates in the sentence preceding this: 'The east of the Pacific were certainly not comprised in the cession. But already the United States established there.' The color scheme of this map, which illustrates this idea by giving the same tint to the territory west of the Rocky mountains as to that on the east, he defines curtly by the labeling of the map. West of the Rockies, the country of which the Columbia river is the Northern boundary is the State of Oregon, he labels as 'Territories and countries owned by the United States in consequence of the treaty of cession of Louisiana,' while that part of the vast region 'territories' which is now the State of Washington he labels as 'in dispute between England and the United States—a dispute which illustrates Napoleon's 'good politics' by continuing until it had its climax in the famous 'Panama' episode, the 'Panama' episode, which the alibi of William Allen in 1844, made the 'slogan' of a presidential campaign. At the time of the negotiations with Marbois and Livingston, which Marbois is reporting the Lewis and Clark expedition was already preparing to explore the country from St. Louis to Astoria—undoubtedly with a view of the ultimate occupation of a vast territory as an addition to what Marbois says of the boundary. 'There had been historical and solemnly researched concerning first occupation and first acts of sovereignty over it,' he writes, 'that was that travelers and navigators had left nothing but vague and general ideas on the subject. They had reported only the accidents of navigation, or the acts of occupation to which navigation had given rise. According to the ancient records, the Bishopric of New Orleans extended to the Pacific, and it was inconceivable that the ocean boundaries were thus expressed. But this was based on little besides hope, and the savages of the country had never even suspected the official jurisdiction which was supposedly exercised over them. Moreover, they had not been in common with dominion and proprietorship. An important point was rendered undeniably by the fact that, according to treaties then existing, the course of the Mississippi in its descent to the Gulf of Mexico, the city of New Orleans formed the center of the territory, leaving to the United States all on the left of the river. To the right on the contrary were vast regions without recognized frontiers—although France had hitherto occupied a great part of them in what was called 'New France.' This was more particularly the country south of the Missouri. The boundaries of Louisiana and Florida, south of the river, were given some importance because of the proximity of the sea and the mouth of the river, nevertheless, this tract, being in the hands of France, which had successfully possessed it, was hardly mentioned in the conference. France had had the lesser interest in it. The single word 'Florida' could not have opening the way for great difficulties. 'The boundaries on the north and northwest were then less easy to describe. Even the course of the Mississippi could give room for dispute, because this great river, beyond the

calling the contracting powers by limits between which all acquisitions of high territory should be restricted, and their declarations on this subject were announced as irrevocable. It is even reported (Letters of Monroe) that they wished to have Louisiana surrendered to Spain, but no mention was made in the conference of so strange a pretension. The chart given by Louis XIV to Crozat comprehended all the country drained by the rivers which discharged themselves directly or indirectly into the Mississippi. The Missouri is comprehended in that description and the river has sources and several of its affluents in the vicinity of the Rocky mountains. The first article of the treaty of cession to the United States stipulates nothing more, but the occupation of the interior which has resulted and that which has taken place on the Pacific coast have mutually fortified each other. The acquisition of Louisiana, that is to say, the Missouri and the extension of some aboriginal concessions or titles which have followed, have put the United States into possession of about 1,000,000 square miles of territory. It is only now that the value of these lands will be known by the hands of individual owners beyond calculation. The cession was followed by the explorations of scientists and adventurers and others were attempted by savages and mariners. They reached the Pacific coast by crossing a country which was at that day unknown to the civilized world. They found the Indian tribes hospitable and peaceful and they were opposed only by the obstacles of their individual intemperance and that of the territory of the original United States. They afforded room for numerous republics and centuries may pass before population and civilization have fully developed them. It would be absurd to ask what will be their final form of government, or what words will unite them, perhaps with each other and perhaps with a metropolis. It is enough to foresee that they will enter into the market of the United States; and that they will certainly be fortunate, and that the new world will see what the old has seen—societies founded for the advantage of all their individual interests and not for that of their founders, or to increase their riches, enlarge their power, or to feed them with empty glory. Even in dismissing themselves from the confederation, they will remain united by laws which will preserve the peace and everything which will ensure their general happiness.

Thus Marbois closes his review of the question of the boundaries of the territory and of the effects of the cession. Perhaps no other writer before or since has said it so conclusively in so small number of words.

'Oh Harry, here's a charming summer travel article; it is called 'How to Go—When to Go—Where to Go.' Harry, does it tell you who will send the money—Detroit? Free Press.

A woman can't throw a stone, but she can heat a sign.

FOR PNEUMONIA.

Dr. J. C. Bishop, Agnew, Mich., says: 'I have used Foley's Honey and Tar in three very severe cases of pneumonia. It did good in every case. It was a good substitute. HART'S DRUG STORE.

Emma Goldman cannot be wholly defamed. She writes a very ferocious letter.

NIGHT WAS HER TERROR.

'I would cough nearly all night long,' writes Mrs. Chas. August of Alexandria, Ind., 'and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough and spit blood, but when I took a bottle of King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 50 pounds.' It is absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung Troubles. Price 50 cents and 1.00. Trial bottle free at Hart's Drug Store.

If the picture of Prince Chun are a good likeness he ought to apologize again.

A FIREMAN'S CLOSE CALL.

'I stuck to my engine, although every joint ached and every nerve was racked with pain,' writes C. W. Holman, a locomotive fireman of Hartsville, Iowa. 'I was weak and pale, without any appetite and all run down. As I was about to give up, I got a bottle of Electric Bitters and after taking it I am well as ever. I got it in my life. Gain new life, strength and vigor from their use. Try them. Satisfaction guaranteed by Hart's Drug Store. Price 50 cents.

Sometimes last month a mountain in Japan suddenly sank to the level of the surrounding plain. Which appears to be a most remarkable instance of a drop in sea level.

Frank Treadwell, Bennett, Ia., was troubled with kidney disease for two years. He writes: 'I had taken several kinds of kidney remedies, but with little benefit. Finally I got a bottle of Foley's Kidney Cure and a one dollar bottle cured me.' HART'S DRUG STORE.

A New York woman has sued for divorce, because she can't tell her husband from his two brothers, and that the likeness causes endless complications. We suppose that the complications ensued when the wife asked for money. Hubby played the part of brother-in-law, of course.

Chapped hands, cracked lips and roughness of the skin cured quickly by Banner Salve, the most healing ointment in the world. HART'S DRUG STORE.

A new science called pedology has been discovered, or invented, or made out of whole cloth by a Rhode Island man. He claims you may control the expression of your face, but you cannot that of your feet and ankles. That's undoubtedly true. A man whose feet don't track at about 3 a. m. is sure to give away the fact that he is drunk.

IF BANNER SALVE

Doesn't cure your piles, your money will be returned. It is the most healing medicine. HART'S DRUG STORE.

A Minneapolis firm has announced that it will give \$7 for the largest potato raised in Minnesota, \$5 for the next largest and \$3 for the third largest. This looks like a scheme to get a million dollars' worth of potatoes for \$15.

ASTORIA AND COLUMBIA RIVER RAILROAD. GO EAST VIA GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

Table with columns: LEAVE, PORTLAND, ASTORIA, ARRIVE. Includes times for Portland, Astoria, and various branch lines.

WHITE COLLAR LINE. Portland - Astoria Route. STR. 'TAHOMA'.

TIME CARD. Leave Portland, Leave Astoria. Includes times for various routes.

Through Portland connection with steamer Nahcotta from Ilwaco and Long Beach points.

White Collar Line tickets interchangeable with O. R. & N. Co. and V. T. Co. tickets.

THE DALLES-PORTLAND ROUTE. STR. 'BAILEY GATZERT'.

TIME CARD. Leave Portland, Arrive Portland. Includes times for various routes.

LANDING AND OFFICE. FOOT OF ALDER STREET. BOTH PHONES MAIN 321.

JOHN M. FILLOON, Agt. The Dalles. A. J. TAYLOR, Agt. Astoria. PRATHER & BARNES, Agts. Hood River. WOLFORD & WYERS, Agts. White Salmon. J. C. WYATT, Agt. Vancouver. E. W. CRICHTON, Agt. Portland.

O. R. & N. OREGON SHORT LINE AND UNION PACIFIC.

Table with columns: Depart, TIME SCHEDULE, ULES, Arrive. Includes routes to Chicago, Portland, etc.

OCEAN AND RIVER SCHEDULE. From Astoria. All sailing dates subject to change.

Steamer Nahcotta leaves Astoria on the daily for Ilwaco, connecting there with trains for Long Beach, Tligos and North Beach points.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE TO St. Paul, Duluth, Minneapolis, Chicago and All Points East. DAILY TRAINS; FAST TIME; SERVICE AND SCENERY UNEQUALLED.

LUXURIOUS TRAVEL. The 'Northern Limited' trains, electric lighted throughout.

These splendid trains connect with... The Great Northern The Northern Pacific and The Canadian Pacific AT ST. PAUL FOR CHICAGO and the EAST.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY EAST SOUTH.

Table with columns: Leave, Depot, Fifth and I Streets, Arrive. Includes routes to San Francisco, Los Angeles, etc.

YAMHILL DIVISION. Passenger depot foot of Jefferson St. Leave for Oswego daily at 7:20, 9:46 a. m.; 12:30, 1:35, 3:25, 5:15, 6:25, 9:05, 11:30 p. m. and 9:05 p. m. on Sunday only.

KODOL Dyspepsia Cure. Digests what you eat.

It can't help but do you good. Prepared only by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago. For Sale by CHAS. ROGERS, Drugist.