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1873

# The Morning Astorian.

1903

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NUMBER 104.

## An All-around Coat



The many uses for which a top coat comes in handy make it imperative that you have one of these

**Thirty-Three Inch Top Coats**  
Made of Select Coverts

In shades for every taste. Individuality in its integral parts marks this one as standing above its fellows as an exposition of the kind of garment that is lessening the clientele of tailors—because the manufacturers being large purchasers and having extensive tailoring shops on the premises, they are able to produce garments of this character at a fair price.

**This Coat is Correct** in many places and finds favor for All-around Wear in mild weather. It permits of easy walking and makes the man in action a paragon of grace and style. Made by

**CROUSE & BRANDEEY**  
Manufacturing Tailors, UTICA, N. Y.  
It justifies economy in buying stylish clothing—when they are made so good.

## P. A. STOKES

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OF FANCY APPLES

FISHER BROTHERS



**The Chicago**  
Perfect in touch, speed, durability and appearance, \$35.  
VISIBLE WRITING

J. N. GRIFFIN

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The right way is to have the best in the start. We furnish the best material and conscientious workmen.  
Our stock of Plumbers' Goods, Hardware, Stoves, Tinware, etc., cannot be beaten. We can supply your wants to your entire satisfaction.

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470-472 Commercial street.

W. J. SCULLEY

### WHITE SHIRT WAISTS

Received last week a grand line of White Shirt Waists, unusual values. Here are a few styles we describe:

1. Fine White Lawn, two rows embroidery insertion, two groups of tucks on each side, bishop sleeve H. S. cuff.....\$1.00
2. Fine all-over embroidered front.....\$1.25
3. Four vertical rows of lace insertion, a cluster of tucks between each row.....\$1.45
4. Four horizontal rows lace insertion, five tucks between.....\$1.55
5. Four rows blind embroidery insertion, H. S. Collar and cuff, tucked sleeve.....\$2.50

All goods as represented. You cannot duplicate our values in Astoria. See the new styles and get the low prices at

THE BEE HIVE

## ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR IS DEDICATED

St. Louis the Scene of Much Pomp and Ceremony Yesterday—Fierce Wind and Icy Temperature Made the Day an Unpleasant One.

Parade Reviewed, Great Speechmaking and Then the Fireworks—President Made Himself Useful at Lunch—No Cabinet Meeting Will be Held in K. C. as Rumored.

St. Louis, April 30.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase exposition were today dedicated with all possible pomp and ceremony. In every way, save one, the exercises were an unequalled success, and this one circumstance was the weather. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending up great clouds of dust and added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was the bitter cold temperature. Both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade.

During lunch, which the president took at the conclusion of the parade he was shoved hither and thither by half of the people who had been in the grand stand. Food was placed on the rectangular counter and the president, like everybody else helped himself. Owing to his advantageous position, the president soon felt called upon to help the other friends and he was kept busy passing plates which service he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The manner of the president lunching was sufficiently unconventional to excite curiosity.

The important ceremonies in the liberal arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. When President Roosevelt began to speak he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, suggesting by his manner that quiet be restored. Taking advantage of a lull, he called:

"Now you, my fellow citizens, give me all the chance you can, for I need it."  
The chance was given and the president began his address, which was interrupted by frequent cheering. After leaving the hall the president was entertained at dinner in the hall of congress. From the dining hall President Roosevelt and party were escorted to President Francis' private office, from the windows of which he viewed the pyrotechnic display.

President Roosevelt denied that a cabinet meeting will be held in Kansas City, as has been rumored. When the postoffice investigation was mentioned he declined to discuss the matter further than to say that the investigation would be rigid and thorough. After spending almost an hour in viewing the fireworks the president and party proceeded to make their exit from the city and resume their journey westward with Kansas City as the first stopping point.

The president was accompanied by Secretary of War Root, who will travel as far as Topeka, Kas., with him. President Butler of Columbia college will also accompany him for some distance.

Following is the text of President Roosevelt's dedicatory address:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: At the outset of my address let me recall to the minds of my hearers that the soil upon which we stand, before it was ours, was successively the possession of two mighty empires, Spain and France, whose sons made a deathless record of heroism in the annals of the new world. No history of the western country can be written without paying heed to the wonderful part played therein in the early days by the soldiers, missionaries, explorers, and traders, who did their work for the proud banners of France and Castile. While the settlers of English-speaking stock, and those of Dutch, German and Scandinavian origin who were associated with them, were still clinging close to the eastern seaboard, the pioneers of Spain and France had penetrated deep into the hitherto unknown wilderness of the west and had wandered far and wide within the boundaries of what is now our mighty country. The very cities themselves—St. Louis, New Orleans, Santa Fe, New Mexico—bear witness by their titles to the nationalities of their founders. It was not until the revolution had begun that the English-speaking settlers pushed west across the Alleghenies, and not until a century ago that they entered in to possess the land upon which we now stand.

We have met here today to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the event which more than any other, after the foundation of the government

and always excepting its preservation, determined the character of our national life—determined that we should be a great expanding nation instead of a relatively small and stationary one. Of course it was not with the Louisiana purchase that our career of expansion began. In the middle of the Revolutionary war the Illinois region, including the present states of Illinois and Indiana, was added to our domain by force of arms, as a sequel to the adventurous expedition of George Rogers Clark and his frontier riflemen. Later the treaties of Jay and Pinckney materially extended our real boundaries to the west. But none of these events was of so striking a character as to fix the popular imagination. The 13 old colonies had always claimed that their rights stretched westward to the Mississippi, and vague and unreal though these claims were made good by conquest, settlement and diplomacy, they still served to give the impression of our people were little more than the filling in of already existing national boundaries.

But there could be no illusion about the acquisition of the vast territory beyond the Mississippi, stretching westward to the Pacific, which in that day was known as Louisiana. This immense territory was admittedly the territory of a foreign power, of a European kingdom. None of our people had ever laid claim to a foot of it. Its acquisition could in no sense be treated as rounding out any existing claims. When we acquired it we made evident once for all that consciously and of set purpose we had embarked on a career of expansion, that we had taken our place among those daring and hardy nations who risk much with the hope and desire of winning high position among the great powers of the earth. As is often the case in nature, the law of development of a living organism showed itself in its actual workings to be wiser than the wisdom of the wisest.

This work of expansion was by far the greatest work of our people during the years that intervened between the adoption of the constitution and the outbreak of the Civil war. There were other questions of real moment and importance, and there were many which at the time seemed such to those engaged in answering them; but the greatest feat of our forefathers of those generations was the deed of the men who, with pack train or wagon train, on horseback, on foot, or by boat upon the waters, pushed the frontier ever westward across the continent.

Never before had the world seen the kind of national expansion which gave our people all that part of the American continent lying west of the 13 original states; the greatest landmark in which was the Louisiana purchase. Our triumph in this process of expansion was indissolubly bound up with the success of our peculiar kind of federal government; and this success has been so complete because of its completeness we sometimes now fail to appreciate not only the all-importance but the tremendous difficulty of the problem with which our nation was originally faced.

When our forefathers joined to call into being this nation, they undertook a task for which there was little precedent. The development of civilization from the earliest period seemed to show the truth of two propositions: In the first place, it had always proved exceedingly difficult to secure both freedom and strength in any government; and in the second place, it had always proved well-nigh impossible for a nation to expand without either breaking up or becoming a centralized tyranny. With the success of our effort to combine a strong and efficient national union, able to put down disorder at home and to maintain our honor and interest abroad, I have not now to deal. This success was signal and all-important, but it was by no means unprecedented in the same sense that our type of expansion was unprecedented. The history of Rome and of Greece illustrates very well the two types of expansion which had taken place in ancient time and which had been universally accepted as the

only possible types up to the period when as a nation we ourselves began to take possession of this continent. The Grecian states performed remarkable feats of colonization, but each colony as soon as created became entirely independent of the mother state, and in after years was almost as apt to prove its enemy as its friend. Local self-government, local independence, was secured, but only by the absolute sacrifice of anything resembling national unity. In consequence, the Greek world, for all its wonderful brilliancy and the extraordinary artistic, literary and philosophical development which has made all mankind its debtors for the ages, was yet wholly unable to withstand a formidable foreign foe, save spasmodically. As soon as powerful permanent empires arose on its outskirts, the Greek states in the neighborhood of such empires fell under their sway. National power and greatness were completely sacrificed to local liberty.

With Rome the exact opposite occurred. The imperial city rose to absolute dominion over all the peoples of Italy and then expanded her rule over the entire civilized world by a process which kept the nation strong and united, but gave no room whatever for local liberty and self-government. All other cities and countries were subject to Rome. In consequence this great and masterful race of warriors, rulers, road-builders and administrators stamped their indelible impress upon all the after life of our race, and yet let an over-centralization eat out the vitals of the empire until it became an empty shell; so when the barbarians came they destroyed only what had already become worthless to the world.

The underlying viciousness of each type of expansion was plain enough and the remedy now seems simple enough. But when the fathers of the republic first formulated the constitution under which we now live this remedy was untried and no one could foretell how it would work. They themselves began the experiment almost immediately by adding new states to the original 13. Excellent people in the east viewed this expansion with great alarm. Exactly as during the colonial period many good people in the mother-country thought it highly important that settlers should be kept out of the Ohio valley in the interest of the fur countries, so after we had become a nation many good people on the Atlantic coast felt grave apprehension lest they might somehow be hurt by the westward growth of the nation. These good people shook their heads over the formation of states in the fertile Ohio valley which now forms part of the heart of our nation; and they declared that the destruction of the republic had been accomplished when through the Louisiana purchase we acquired nearly half of what is now that same republic's territory. Nor was their feeling unnatural. Only the adventurous and far-seeing can be expected to heartily welcome the process of expansion, for the nation that expands is a nation that is entering upon a great career, and with greatness there must of necessity come perils which daunt all save the most stout-hearted.

We expanded by carving the wilderness into territories and out of the territories building new states when once they had received as permanent settlers a sufficient number of our own people. Being a practical nation we have never tried to force on any section of our new territory an unsuitable form of government merely because it was suitable for another section under different conditions. Of the territory covered by the Louisiana purchase a portion was given statehood within a few years. Another portion has not been admitted to statehood, although a century has elapsed—although doubtless it soon will be. In each case we showed the practical governmental genius of our race by devising methods suitable to meet the actual existing needs; not by insisting upon the application of some abstract shibboleth to all our new possessions alike no matter how incongruous this application might sometimes be.

Over by far the major part of the territory, however, our people spread in such numbers during the course of the nineteenth century that we were able to build up state after state, each with exactly the same complete local independence in all matters affecting purely its own domestic interests as in any of the original 13 states—each owing the same absolute fealty to the union of all the states which each of the original 13 states also owes—and finally each having the same proportional right to its share in shaping and directing the common policy of the union which is possessed by any other state, whether of the original 13 or not. This process now seems to us part of the natural order of things, but it was wholly unknown until our people devised it. It seems to us a mere matter of course, a matter of elementary right and justice, that in the deliberations of the national representative bodies the representatives of a state which came into the union but yesterday stand on a footing of exact and

(Continued on Page 4.)

## IT WAS NOT AN ERUPTION

Ruin of Little Hamlet of Erank Was Wrought By Huge Slide of Rock.

THERE ARE 83 KNOWN DEAD

No Further Danger Is Feared From Flood—Debris Covers Wide Territory.

Vancouver, April 30.—The following report has been received here from William Pearce, inspector of surveys sent to Frank by the department of the interior, and constitutes the latest official news from Frank:

Now that the excitement is practically over there is no doubt in the mind of any one that the disaster was caused by a huge landslide and that there was no eruption nor explosion. There are 83 known dead, of whom 15 were women and 15 children. There is no further danger from floods through damming of the river.

The rock slide is about 4000 feet long extending from the top of Turtle mountain westerly. The slide extends across the valley for one and one-quarter miles from the base of Turtle mountain. The debris is spread out in a fan-shaped mass so that at the extreme end of the slide the mass of rock is nearly two miles wide. There is no trace of the river for one mile but the water is now going through the rock as fast as it is coming down.

It is thought there will not be a repetition of the slide, although rocks and dust continue to fall from the mountain. The fact that all the men working in the mine, except two, escaped has been confirmed.

### Base Ball Scores.

#### PACIFIC COAST.

At San Francisco—Sacramento, 1; Oakland, 0.  
At Portland—Los Angeles 11; Portland, 2.  
At Seattle—Seattle, 6; San Francisco, 2.

#### PACIFIC NATIONAL.

At Seattle—Portland, 9; Seattle, 4.  
At San Francisco—Butte, 12; Helena, 7.  
At Tacoma—Spokane, 6; Tacoma, 2.  
At Los Angeles—Los Angeles, 2; San Francisco, 4.

#### NATIONAL.

At St. Louis—Pittsburg, 13; St. Louis, 4.  
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 10; New York, 2.  
At Brooklyn—Boston 10; Brooklyn, 2.  
At Cincinnati—Cincinnati—Chicago game postponed.

#### AMERICAN.

At Boston—Philadelphia, 11; Boston, 2.  
At New York—New York, 5; Washington, 2.  
At Cleveland—Cleveland—St. Louis game postponed.

## SAFEGUARD OUR TRADE

United States Consul Makes Report and Offers Some Good Suggestions.

SAYS RUSSIA WILL DOMINATE

Official Explains How the United States May Hold Onto Her Present Interests.

Washington, April 30.—How the new commercial interests of the United States in Manchuria may be safeguarded against further international complications and our trade in that country maintained, is told in a report received today at the state department from United States Consul H. B. Miller at New Chung. He says that Russia in the end will practically dominate the commercial and industrial affairs of Manchuria unless other countries have in every way equal facilities. In order that our commercial supremacy may be maintained, Consul Miller has made the following recommendations to the state department:

First—Establishment of American manufacturers of an expert agent in Manchuria who shall sell directly to home firms instead of to Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Second—That the Washington government urge the opening of all Manchuria to the trade of the world, as free to us as to Russia or any other country.

Third—That a new consul-general be added to the American consular service. Its head to be known as United States consul-general for Manchuria.

"If those things are not done," Miller continues, "it is very clear to my mind that the entire mining interests of Manchuria, together with whatever trade is desired by Russian merchants, will be entirely in their hands."

### ROOSEVELT WILL OFFICIATE.

Corner Stone for Y. M. C. A. Building to Be Laid in Topeka.

Topeka, Kas., April 30.—Over 1500 delegates to the international convention of the Railroad Y. M. C. A. gathered in the auditorium in this city for a formal opening of the eleventh annual meeting of the association. A feature of the meeting tomorrow will be the address of President Roosevelt and the laying of the corner stone of the new Railroad Y. M. C. A. building at which the president will officiate. This event will take place at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening. President Roosevelt will be entertained at dinner by Governor Bailey before speaking at the night meeting.

### CONFESSED TO WIFE MURDER.

Fred C. Fischer Will Hang for His Crimes.

Riverside, Cal., April 30.—Fred C. Fischer, who confessed to burning his wife to death last week, was today sentenced to be hanged July 14. He pleaded guilty and waived all preliminaries. Fischer also confessed to an extensive criminal career in the east.

## The Gordon

AMERICA'S BEST

**\$3 HAT**

Both Soft and Stiff

## THE KNOX HAT

None Better New Blocks

50c above Hats in the new summer styles

C. H. Cooper