

FIVE ARE DEAD

Rebels Surprise a Town Near Manila

American Volunteers Are Killed.

Insurgents Active Near the Seat of Government—March is Chasing Aguinaldo.

MANILA, May 31.—(Thursday, 5 a. m.)—Tuesday night the insurgents rushed San Miguel De Mayumo, province of Bulacan, Luzon, garrisoned by three companies of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry. They swept through the surprised town, shooting right and left, killing five Americans and wounding seven. Capt. Charles D. Roberts and two privates are missing. No Filipino dead were discovered. San Miguel De Mayumo is a few miles from Manila. While the band under the escort of the troops of Forti-sixth infantry was moving from Ilang to Silang, within twenty-five miles of Manila, it was attacked by Ladrones, three of the party being killed. Major March's van of the Thirty-third regiment has arrived at Appari, from Benguet, after the hardest of mountain travelling. The men were exhausted and ragged, having followed persistently on the supposed Aguinaldo's trail. They had several encounters with rebels, but found no sign of Aguinaldo.

NERVY KLONDIKER

HE APPROPRIATED THE CAPE NOME TICKETS OF THREE SALEMITES.

Sold Them and Took Passage for the Gold Fields—Who Were the Parties?

(From Daily Statesman, May 31.) The following incident of misplaced confidence, in which three Salem parties are represented to have been the victims, appeared in the Portland Telegram Tuesday evening: "Three citizens of Salem are mourning the departure of P. A. Darnell, an aged fellow-townsmen, who left for Nome Saturday night without accounting for three first-class tickets on the Elder which they had given him to dispose of. "It seems that the three Salem citizens mentioned determined to go to Nome, and purchased their tickets early to avoid the rush. The tickets were of the first-class, and cost \$100 each. When they learned the proportions of the rush to the new Eldorado, they changed their minds about going. Old Darnell was coming to Portland and, trusting him fully, they gave him their tickets to dispose of, allowing him a commission. "Darnell had a hankering himself to go to Nome, and dig out the yellow dust, so when he reached Portland he placed two of the tickets in the hands of Ed Baird, the chief clerk of the Esmond hotel, to sell. Mr. Baird sold them, turning the money over to Darnell. "The latter then invested in an outfit. He is a vegetarian, and his purchases consisted entirely of health foods patent mushes, peanut butter and honey. He bought a lot of such stuff, and got it aboard the boat. "Saturday the Salem parties suspected that something was wrong, and got out a warrant for his arrest. The police did not know him, however, and he escaped detection. The assertion that he was disgraced is not correct. He was seen a short time before the boats sailed, on Front street, by persons who knew him. "A front-street commission man named Meikle also mourns Darnell's departure, as the latter carried away with him Meikle's best umbrella. Darnell is said to be between 65 and 70 years old. "No such person as P. A. Darnell is known in Salem, but it is reported that the name as it appeared in the Telegram is the result of a typographical error. It is said the man's correct name is P. A. Karnell, who was formerly engaged in the commission business with S. A. McCall. He was for many years a night attendant at the state insane asylum. "It was impossible yesterday to obtain the names of Karnell's victims.

THE NORTHWEST PROFITS.

SENATORS M'BRIDE AND TURNER ARE SUCCESSFUL

In Securing the Adoption of Important Amendments to the Emergency River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30.—(Special.)—Attorney General Griggs, at the request of Representative Jones, has ordered abstracts for the lands included in the right of way for Lake Washington canal to be made special. This insures the prompt examination of the abstracts and the least possible delay. Representative Jones' bill, prohibiting the establishment of the additional forest reserves without express authority by Congress was favorably reported today. Senator Turner's amendment to the emergency river and harbor bill, which has strong hopes of retaining in the conference, directs the Secretary of War to appoint a board to make careful examinations, and prepare a detailed estimate for the improvement of the Snake river, in Idaho and Washington, from the head of navigation to the junction with the Columbia, with a view to a subsequent appropriation for such improvement, and will make the Snake river navigable at all seasons.

The naval bill, as agreed to by the conference committee, contains an amendment proposed by Senator McBride, providing for the appointment of a board to consider the advisability of locating a dry-dock on the Columbia river, and selecting a site for the same. Senator McBride's amendment to the emergency river and harbor bill specifically provides that a survey and estimate of cost of construction of a canal and locks, to overcome the obstructions in the Columbia river from the Dalles to Celilo, shall be submitted to Congress before December 1, 1900.

ALAN L. SLAUSON. WILL COME HOME.

Rathbone, the Cuban Postal Director, Sails for New York.

New York, May 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Havana says: E. G. Rathbone, former Director of Posts of Cuba, announces that he will sail for New York on Saturday. This course is understood to have been decided upon by the advice of friends. It has been stated that Mr. Rathbone, while not under arrest, would not be permitted to leave the island. He cannot be detained without a definite criminal charge being laid against him, and if he carries out his purpose of leaving, a direct issue will be raised as to whether the authorities have any charge on which he can be held. While the investigation into his affairs, showed the grossest carelessness, so far nothing criminal has been disclosed. Mr. Rathbone intends going to Washington. Until a few days ago he believed he would be reinstated. Auditor Reeves, who, after making a confession of what he knew of Chas. F. W. Neely's operations, was allowed to be at large under surveillance, has been rearrested. A determined effort is being made by the friends of Neely to get Corryon Rich, whose confession enabled much of Neely's alleged stealing to be traced, away from the authorities in Cuba and back into the United States.

A BOAT TO RUN FIFTY MILES AN HOUR.

It is, perhaps, interesting to examine the possibilities of speed that might be attained in a special unarmored cruiser, a magnified torpedo boat destroyer of light build, with scanty accommodations for her large crew, but equipped with an armament of light guns and torpedoes. Let us assume that her dimensions are about double those of the thirty-knot destroyers, with plates of double the thickness and specially strengthened to correspond with the increased size—length 40 feet; beam, 42 feet; maximum draught, 14 feet; displacement 2,800 tons; indicated horse power, 80,000; there would be two tiers of water tube boilers, these, with the engine space, coal bunkers, etc., would occupy the whole of the lower portion of the vessel; the crew's quarters and guns would be on the upper decks. There would be eight propellers of nine feet in diameter revolving at about 400 revolutions per minute, and her speed would be about forty-four knots. She could carry coal at this speed for about eight hours, but she would be able to steam at from ten to fourteen knots with a small section of the boilers more economically than other vessels of ordinary type and power, and, when required, all the boilers could be used and full power exerted in about half an hour.—Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

THE STATE'S PRISON

MEMORIAL DAY WAS FITTINGLY OBSERVED YESTERDAY.

List of Life Timers in the Big Institution Shows a Decrease Since Last Year.

(From Daily Statesman, May 31.) At the Oregon penitentiary, yesterday, Memorial Day was observed in a unique manner, it being the occasion of first bringing into use the new flag-staff recently erected. At about 9:30 o'clock, yesterday morning, a small cortege of officers and some of the trustees of the prison gathered around the new flagpole, and the Stars and Stripes were hoisted, and left as hall-mast in honor of the day. At 10 a. m., the prisoners were marshaled in the chapel, when Hon. Claud Gatch, of this city, delivered an address to the men appropriate to the occasion. He was closely listened to, and received a round of applause at the conclusion of the lecture. At the prison there are 305 men, serving sentences, varying in length from one year to life terms. Of the latter class there are twenty-seven prisoners, all of them, with one exception, having been convicted of murder. The one exception is J. R. Todd, convicted of robbing mails, and sent to prison for life by the United States court. A year ago today, the Statesman published a list of the life prisoners then serving in the prison. There were thirty-one at that time, and since then one man was received; two men died; one was sent to the asylum, and two were pardoned. The man received was Al Lawson, who arrived at the prison on December 20, 1899, having been convicted in Baker City. The prisoner, who is a young negro, was received at the prison just one month after he committed the crime. In his case, the district attorney made no mistake in drawing the indictment, making the first one-stick. This was quite an improvement over the work done in the case of Frank Lawrence Smith, in the first judicial district, where the district attorney was compelled to have his indictment returned to the grand jury three times before drawing it so that it would stand in law. C. C. Cunningham, the Pendleton murderer, was sent to the insane asylum on August 24, 1899, and he is now confined there receiving treatment. S. R. Stoughton, the oldest prisoner in the penitentiary, convicted of murder, died on June 18, 1899, at the age of 93 years. Martin Hill who was serving a life sentence for rape also died in the prison on November 15, 1899, and was buried at the prison graveyard. Lee Gil, a Chinese murderer, from Portland, was pardoned on July 8, 1897, upon condition that he be deported to the United States officers receiving him

TWO MEN'S RECORDS

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP AND WORK OF THE NOMINEES.

Hart Has Had a Most Successful Career. While Jeffrey Has Met With Little Success.

Mr. Jeffrey's evening organ is continually blowing that he possesses sufficient legal ability to prosecute "big criminals" and "ballot box stuffers" when the fact is, as published in his own party papers at his former home in Southern Oregon, he does not know enough to convict a "little criminal" or a "small ballot box stuffer." The Statesman has heretofore published the record of Jeffrey from his own home party papers. They show that he had only seven convictions, where there was a contest during the two years that he tried to act as prosecuting attorney out there, and in most of those he had the aid of another attorney. During the year and a half that he has lived in this district his record in eight cases is, that he lost six and won two. This is certainly not a very good showing for a man who aspires to be elected to an office where "big criminals" may have to be prosecuted before the bar of justice. The record of Julius N. Hart, the Republican nominee, is much more favorable. His record in seventy-seven cases shows that twenty-five of them were not contested, and that of the fifty-two contested cases, Mr. Hart won forty-one and lost only eleven. The records of both candidates show that Mr. Hart has been engaged in about one-fifth more civil and criminal cases than Mr. Jeffrey, and it further shows that Mr. Hart has been, by far, more successful than his opponent. It would seem, from the record given in Jeffrey in the Southern Oregon papers, that he is at home when it comes to making a Populistic stump speech, but in the matter of knowing any thing about the law either civil or criminal he is not at home—nor anywhere else.

Fraud as a Friend.

James Halsted started nervously as the train whistle shrieked announcing the hour departure. James Halsted, familiarly known as Jimmy, was a successful novelist—so successful that his last book had put a very appreciable profit in his pocket and a disinclination for sleep in his brain, that threatened to transfer that profit to the physician's hands. The doctor had prescribed a trip South, and, therefore, Mr. Halsted was ensconced in the corner of the train surrounded by newspapers and periodicals, with which to while away the hours that still stretched between him and the coveted sleep. The rick beat against the window, blurring the landscape, as he turned with a yawn to the paper before him. Picking up the first one at hand, Boston Weekly known as the Illustrated Comptroller, that had not as yet won general recognition, he glanced over the list of contents. "Affairs in Turkey," "Prospect of European Interference," "Salt Pork a Marketable Commodity," "The Vision of a Phantom." Name of that last sounds familiar; wonder where I've heard it before? By—by Evelina Montessor. Blue stocking with a romantic turn. I suppose, I'll have a try at the lady's stuffer. His eye wandered idly down the page, then he started, and scanned the paper more closely. "The devil! Why, that's my own story, written when I was at college. The hours of labor, downright hard work, that thing cost me, and the despair every time the postman brought it back. Can't be any mistake, that I know. Wonder where the lady got it? For my certain knowledge it was never published. Last time I remember seeing it was that summer's day at Glenn, when I vowed I'd waste no more postage on it. Some cheeky middle-aged spinster, I suppose, is getting the credit."

PALMISTRY DRIVES TO SUICIDE.

Woman, Fearing a Prophecy of Violent Death, Takes Poison.

Because the life line on her hand was broken before it reached the base of the thumb, and the reading of the cards foretold a violent death, Mrs. Jennie Patriquin committed suicide at her home in Chelsea, Mass. She and John Patriquin, a barber, were married three years ago and their married life seemed to be a long honeymoon. Two months ago they took as a boarder William Young, a traveling agent for a sewing machine company. Young was an ardent student of palmistry and card reading, and Mrs. Patriquin became an interested student and learned to read for herself. From a coffee shop became a confirmed believer in the dark prophecies of the cards. The stories they told preyed on her mind and she was despondent. Then Mr. Patriquin objected to her devoting all her time to thumbing the cards and studying palmistry and the other night they had a quarrel over it. She became disconsolate and she snuck five spoonfuls of Paris green in a glass of water and drank it. Mrs. Patriquin was in bed for some time, but before she died she told how the cards and her life line had foretold her violent death in middle age and she said she did not care to worry any more about it. Death came after hours of fearful suffering.

WILL ENCOURAGE MATRIMONY.

Insurance Society to Start the Young Couple in a Furnished House.

The Marriageable Benefit Association of Champaign, Ill., has received its charter and is prepared to encourage matrimony by making it possible for young persons of limited means to secure enough cash to start with a home by taking out a policy in the new concern. Only unmarried persons are eligible as members of the association. When a member is married and gets his insurance money he ceases to belong to the organization, its end having been attained so far as he is concerned. Before a member can receive the benefit (insurance) due him he must have his marriage certificate, or produce his marriage certificate. The plan is to enable young men and women to start into married life with enough ready cash to fit up a home. The incorporators of the association are L. M. L. Williams and J. W. Cleveland. The head offices will be located in Champaign.

BOMB TO DESTROY AN ARMY.

A retired artillery officer of the Belgian army has invited a number of officers and engineers to an exhibition at Antwerp of an invention, he contends will revolutionize warfare. The inventor, a Mr. Reuling, says that his invention is so deadly that the army against which it is directed would be entirely destroyed in a few minutes. It is a species of bomb, loaded with a terrible explosive, the name of which the inventor has not yet divulged. He has promised to give incontrovertible proof of the destructive powers of the invention before exports.

THE IRON TRADE.

New York, May 30.—Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries, the Iron Age says: The best that can be said for the iron market at present is that a feeling of hopelessness is displaying. The demand seems to be a little better in some branches of the trade and buyers are disposed to place orders rather more freely. This is particularly true of the West. When this has been said, however, it covers about the most encouraging conditions to be noted.

TWO MEN'S RECORDS

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP AND WORK OF THE NOMINEES.

Hart Has Had a Most Successful Career. While Jeffrey Has Met With Little Success.

Mr. Jeffrey's evening organ is continually blowing that he possesses sufficient legal ability to prosecute "big criminals" and "ballot box stuffers" when the fact is, as published in his own party papers at his former home in Southern Oregon, he does not know enough to convict a "little criminal" or a "small ballot box stuffer." The Statesman has heretofore published the record of Jeffrey from his own home party papers. They show that he had only seven convictions, where there was a contest during the two years that he tried to act as prosecuting attorney out there, and in most of those he had the aid of another attorney. During the year and a half that he has lived in this district his record in eight cases is, that he lost six and won two. This is certainly not a very good showing for a man who aspires to be elected to an office where "big criminals" may have to be prosecuted before the bar of justice. The record of Julius N. Hart, the Republican nominee, is much more favorable. His record in seventy-seven cases shows that twenty-five of them were not contested, and that of the fifty-two contested cases, Mr. Hart won forty-one and lost only eleven. The records of both candidates show that Mr. Hart has been engaged in about one-fifth more civil and criminal cases than Mr. Jeffrey, and it further shows that Mr. Hart has been, by far, more successful than his opponent. It would seem, from the record given in Jeffrey in the Southern Oregon papers, that he is at home when it comes to making a Populistic stump speech, but in the matter of knowing any thing about the law either civil or criminal he is not at home—nor anywhere else.

Fraud as a Friend.

James Halsted started nervously as the train whistle shrieked announcing the hour departure. James Halsted, familiarly known as Jimmy, was a successful novelist—so successful that his last book had put a very appreciable profit in his pocket and a disinclination for sleep in his brain, that threatened to transfer that profit to the physician's hands. The doctor had prescribed a trip South, and, therefore, Mr. Halsted was ensconced in the corner of the train surrounded by newspapers and periodicals, with which to while away the hours that still stretched between him and the coveted sleep. The rick beat against the window, blurring the landscape, as he turned with a yawn to the paper before him. Picking up the first one at hand, Boston Weekly known as the Illustrated Comptroller, that had not as yet won general recognition, he glanced over the list of contents. "Affairs in Turkey," "Prospect of European Interference," "Salt Pork a Marketable Commodity," "The Vision of a Phantom." Name of that last sounds familiar; wonder where I've heard it before? By—by Evelina Montessor. Blue stocking with a romantic turn. I suppose, I'll have a try at the lady's stuffer. His eye wandered idly down the page, then he started, and scanned the paper more closely. "The devil! Why, that's my own story, written when I was at college. The hours of labor, downright hard work, that thing cost me, and the despair every time the postman brought it back. Can't be any mistake, that I know. Wonder where the lady got it? For my certain knowledge it was never published. Last time I remember seeing it was that summer's day at Glenn, when I vowed I'd waste no more postage on it. Some cheeky middle-aged spinster, I suppose, is getting the credit."

PALMISTRY DRIVES TO SUICIDE.

Woman, Fearing a Prophecy of Violent Death, Takes Poison.

Because the life line on her hand was broken before it reached the base of the thumb, and the reading of the cards foretold a violent death, Mrs. Jennie Patriquin committed suicide at her home in Chelsea, Mass. She and John Patriquin, a barber, were married three years ago and their married life seemed to be a long honeymoon. Two months ago they took as a boarder William Young, a traveling agent for a sewing machine company. Young was an ardent student of palmistry and card reading, and Mrs. Patriquin became an interested student and learned to read for herself. From a coffee shop became a confirmed believer in the dark prophecies of the cards. The stories they told preyed on her mind and she was despondent. Then Mr. Patriquin objected to her devoting all her time to thumbing the cards and studying palmistry and the other night they had a quarrel over it. She became disconsolate and she snuck five spoonfuls of Paris green in a glass of water and drank it. Mrs. Patriquin was in bed for some time, but before she died she told how the cards and her life line had foretold her violent death in middle age and she said she did not care to worry any more about it. Death came after hours of fearful suffering.

WILL ENCOURAGE MATRIMONY.

Insurance Society to Start the Young Couple in a Furnished House.

The Marriageable Benefit Association of Champaign, Ill., has received its charter and is prepared to encourage matrimony by making it possible for young persons of limited means to secure enough cash to start with a home by taking out a policy in the new concern. Only unmarried persons are eligible as members of the association. When a member is married and gets his insurance money he ceases to belong to the organization, its end having been attained so far as he is concerned. Before a member can receive the benefit (insurance) due him he must have his marriage certificate, or produce his marriage certificate. The plan is to enable young men and women to start into married life with enough ready cash to fit up a home. The incorporators of the association are L. M. L. Williams and J. W. Cleveland. The head offices will be located in Champaign.

BOMB TO DESTROY AN ARMY.

A retired artillery officer of the Belgian army has invited a number of officers and engineers to an exhibition at Antwerp of an invention, he contends will revolutionize warfare. The inventor, a Mr. Reuling, says that his invention is so deadly that the army against which it is directed would be entirely destroyed in a few minutes. It is a species of bomb, loaded with a terrible explosive, the name of which the inventor has not yet divulged. He has promised to give incontrovertible proof of the destructive powers of the invention before exports.

THE IRON TRADE.

New York, May 30.—Discussing the condition of the iron and steel industries, the Iron Age says: The best that can be said for the iron market at present is that a feeling of hopelessness is displaying. The demand seems to be a little better in some branches of the trade and buyers are disposed to place orders rather more freely. This is particularly true of the West. When this has been said, however, it covers about the most encouraging conditions to be noted.

"My mother is very ill," she interrupted.

"I will only detain you an instant. I am anxious merely to satisfy my curiosity concerning the means you employed to obtain possession of the means you employed to obtain possession of my story, 'The Vision of a Phantom.' Your story?" she gasped. "I am, of course, highly flattered," he pursued, ironically, "that you should have selected on its merits that which every publisher in the country failed to discover, but I am none the less mystified."

"She looked at him with startled eyes. 'Like a lamb in the lion's grip,' he reflected. 'And you mean to denounce me?'"

"No; simply, I am curious. 'Oh, be patient with me. I will reimburse you. I would do it now, only the money has gone for necessities for my mother who is very ill, I will reimburse you afterward, indeed I will, insisted, noticing Halsted's gesture of dissent. He was beginning to regret his presence there, but a silvery voice and sunny hair compensate for much, so he stayed on."

"I will indeed, so repay you; besides, I didn't know to whom the story belonged. It had no name (Halsted recalled having sent his first-born forth unnamed.) I found it in a closet at Glenn-Reid when my mother needed these things, and I was so worried I could think of nothing to write. I copied it. But I—"

"Elsie, Elsie, where are you?" came a tremulous voice through the door. "Here, mother dear," and she ran from the room.

The editor of the Illustrated Comptroller was much surprised the following day to receive a proposition to publish a serial story to be written by James Halsted and Evelina Montessor. The collaboration on the latter's part, had been the sine qua non of her forgiveness.

A year later the critics, commenting on the story, write: "In former years Mr. Halsted fascinated by the charm of his style, but left his readers' hearts empty, and unimpressed by his love passages. This defect he has remedied, and the latest production from his pen carries its message of sincerity to every one."

The novelist smiled as he glanced at the golden thread across the room; then, interrupting the silvery voice reading this notice, he remarked: "My dear, it's very dishonest and immoral, no doubt; but fraud is the best friend I've ever had. It gave me the happiness of my life, and taught me how to talk to them sincerely. By what would justice say?"—From the French of J. Verrier.

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Its Story Forms an Interesting Chapter in American History.

The Washington Times is already pushing to the front Congressman-at-large Calista A. Grow as a properly dominant figure in the proposed celebration in St. Louis of the centennial anniversary on April 30, 1903, of "The Louisiana Purchase," and this by reason of the fact that, while that notable event in the continued expansion of the American Republic took place twenty years before the venerable Pennsylvania statesman was born, yet much of the development of that newly-acquired territory is due to Mr. Grow's authorship of the homestead law, prior to which the material progress of the Mississippi Valley had been of slow growth. There is much talk of "The Louisiana Purchase" in these days of discussion regarding expansion and anti-expansion and yet how many among you are fully acquainted with the term that exemplifies the most signal development of the Republic of these United States from the days when the original thirteen colonies joined hands in common cause against their mother country.

The story of "The Louisiana Purchase" forms one of the most important and interesting chapters in American history. It is very exhaustively treated in that remarkable book, "The Public Domain," published under authority of the United States government by Thomas Donaldson, who died a little more than a year ago in this city, and all too early. He devoted many pages of a really a good form of volume to an exhaustive history of the buying from France of the vast province of Louisiana. He epitomizes the events progressively leading to the colonization of that part of the province which is now the city of New Orleans as follows:

In 1541 De Soto reached the Mississippi river.

In 1673 Father Marquette descended the Mississippi to its mouth.

In 1680 La Salle descended the Mississippi river and took possession of the country adjacent to it in the name of Louis XIV. of France, and called it "Louisiana."

In 1699 Lemoine d'Iberville founded the first colony at Biloxi, but dying soon after, Henille took command.

In 1706 these colonists made a new location on the site of what is now the city of New Orleans.

In 1712, September 14th, Louis XIV. made a grant to Antoine de Crozat, a merchant of Paris, who had amassed a fortune of 40,000,000 livres in the India trade, the grant being for trading privileges.

Without going into the entire voluminous history of the province of Louisiana, we can learn from Mr. Donaldson's exhaustive research that after the definite treaty of peace with Great Britain, September 3, 1763, up to the year 1800, the question of the permanence of the United States and the retention of her vast area seemed to be of serious interest to Europe, she was at war with France, harassed by Great Britain, and had navigation and boundary troubles with Spain. There were many reasons why the United States should acquire Louisiana, and the control of the Mississippi thereby, and as many on the side of France that she should sell it. The ministers of the United States at Paris, Madrid and London had been charged, after the alliance between France and Spain, to prevent, if possible, the cession to France by Spain of Louisiana and Florida. The cession of Louisiana was made to France October 1, 1800, and that country was urged, after this treaty, to consent to the sale of the city of New Orleans and the island of

that name in the province of Louisiana, to the United States. Mr. Livingston, our minister to France, failed to convince Bonaparte, first Consul, of the necessity of his selling the province, and wrote to President Jefferson in November, 1802, that a special expedition was being fitted out to sail to and occupy the province.

October 16, 1802, Don Morales, Spanish intendant of Louisiana, issued a proclamation prohibiting the further use by the United States of the city of New Orleans as a place of deposit for merchandise, as guaranteed by the treaty of 1795, and failed to designate another point or place on the river for such purpose. Great excitement ensued throughout the United States. The Legislature of Kentucky remonstrated, and public meetings were held for the same purpose. Congress also remonstrated, and the right was afterward restored.

President Jefferson, December 15, 1802, notified Congress of the cession of Louisiana to France, and of the action of the Spanish authorities at New Orleans. Excitement ensued in Congress, but finally President Jefferson obtained the consent of the Senate to the confirmation of Mr. Monroe (armed with an appropriation of \$200,000) to proceed to France, and in connection with Mr. Livingston, Minister of the United States at Paris, to treat with France for the cession of New Orleans and the island of New Orleans, and Florida. Mr. Livingston held to his opinion at that time that the United States would never be able to acquire New Orleans by treaty or purchase, and that it ought to be taken at once by force. Mr. Monroe, upon his arrival in France, found Bonaparte meditating on and in danger of a rupture with Great Britain. Just before his arrival, M. Talleyrand had requested Mr. Livingston to make an offer on behalf of the United States for the province of Louisiana only. This was an authority he did not possess. The intention of the United States, as he understood, was to purchase only New Orleans and island and the Floridas, or the western part of them. These negotiations were conducted under the personal supervision of the First Consul. He said he wanted money for war, that he would only cede the whole province of Louisiana, and that he wanted 50,000,000 francs for it. Secretary was to be observed. Mr. Livingston refused to offer more than 20,000,000 francs, and then asserted that he had no power to treat for the cession of the entire province.

It was supposed at that time that instructions were issued to our ministers for the treaty of cession by Spain to France included the entire province of Louisiana and the Floridas, but it was found shortly afterward that it ceded Louisiana only. If France declined to sell, our Ministers were to open negotiations with Great Britain, so as to prevent France taking possession of the province. M. Barbe Marbois (Marquis of Barbe), who was then at the head of the Treasury of France, had conducted the negotiations with Mr. Livingston. He had formerly been Secretary of the French Legation to the United States, and was personally known to Mr. Monroe. Mr. Monroe arrived April 12, 1803, M. Marbois, the next day, asked immediate action. After consultation, the two ministers, on behalf of the United States, offered to purchase 20,000,000 francs, with an offset in the shape of such claims in favor of citizens of the United States against France as should be established, estimated at from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 francs. This was declined. The ministers of the United States were embarrassed by the fact that the tender of territory was beyond their instructions to buy or receive. Rumors of a large English fleet sailing for Louisiana for the purpose of capturing it were rife, and the English press were urgent in demanding such action.

Bonaparte had no doubt intended just before this period to send the French fleet, then at St. Domingo, to Louisiana, to receive and hold it. Bernadotte, afterwards King of Sweden, was to be Governor. The negotiations were entirely secret. Spain had not yet transferred the province to the possession of France. In the treaty of San Ildefonso there was a provision for preference to Spain in future disposition. M. Marbois insisted upon 80,000,000 francs, which was agreed to on condition that 20,000,000 francs of the sum should be assigned to the payment of claims due by France to citizens of the United States, if they should amount to much.

It is said that when Bonaparte gave instructions to M. Marbois in regard to the cession he stated that from the nature of the new combination forming against him in Europe he was forced to sell the entire province, or hold it at a great sacrifice of men and money, and probably he was compelled to see it captured. He preferred to transfer it to the United States, adding that whatever nation held the valley of the Mississippi would eventually be the most powerful on earth, and that consequently he preferred a friendly nation should possess it rather than an enemy of France.

The cession was made in three separate treaties or conventions of even date, April 30, 1803. First, a treaty of cession next, a convention stipulating method, manner and time of payment of the purchase money, and last, a convention providing that the claims of citizens of the United States against France were to be paid at the United States Treasury to the amount of \$3,750,000 on orders from the minister of the United States to France, which were to be given on the joint judgment or conclusion of the French bureau to which these claims were referred, and a board of three commissioners on behalf of the United States to be appointed; final decision, on certificate of difference of opinion, to lie in the minister of Finance of France.

What sort of a country would this of ours be today had it not been for the Louisiana purchase? Has not that act of expansion warranted Bonaparte's prediction that the transfer of that vast or any other nation, for the matter of that, would eventually make it the most powerful on earth proven true almost in our day, and cannot those who believe in the acquisition of territory captured from and ceded by Spain see in the culmination of their wishes the fulfillment of Bonaparte's prediction?