

DAILY RECORD-UNION

ISSUED BY THE SACRAMENTO PUBLISHING COMPANY

Office: Third Street, between J and K.

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION. A SEVEN-DAY ISSUE.

For one year... For six months... For three months...

UPTOWN BRANCH OFFICES. At Thomas W. McAuliffe & Co's Drug Store...

OAK PARK AGENCY-Carter's Blacksmith shop, corner Thirty-fourth street and Sacramento avenue.

THE WEEKLY UNION, TWELVE PAGES.

Is the cheapest and most desirable Home, News and Literary Journal published on the Pacific Coast.

The Weekly Union, per year... \$1.00

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Editorial rooms... Red 131 Business Office... Black 131

Editorial Rooms... (Capital) Business Office... 135

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

This paper is for sale at the following places: L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange, California street, and the principal news stands and hotels, San Francisco.

LOS ANGELES-Electic Book Store, corner Second and Main streets.

SANTA BARBARA-Hassinger's News Depot.

FRESNO-C. T. Kearley, 113 J street.

SANTA CRUZ-Cooper Brothers' News Depot.

Also for sale on all trains leaving and coming into Sacramento.

EASTERN BUSINESS HOUSES.

The Tribune Building, New York City; Western Business Office, "The Bookery," Chicago.

The S. C. Beckwith Special Agency, sole agents foreign advertising.

Weather Forecast.

Northern California: Cloudy, and probably showers Sunday; light variable wind; warmer in the San Joaquin Valley.

THE "EXAMINER'S" ASSESSMENT.

The San Francisco "Examiner" appears to be very much disturbed concerning the proper mileage assessment of the railroad properties of the State.

Its reports of the proceedings before the State Board of Equalization in this respect are colored by running criticism, which reveal wantonness of attack. Of course, all property assessable within the jurisdiction of the State should bear its just proportion of the burden of taxes levied for maintenance of the State Government.

That proposition is one of justice. Equally to compel any one piece of property to bear more than its just proportion is injustice. So, too, where property is not assessed for its fair share, or not at all, there is gross injustice done to all other taxpayers. Let us take the case of the "Examiner" itself, which boasts of its own value and its capacity financially.

Its assessment for the purposes of taxation shows that the fixtures of its office are valued at \$700, horses \$100, harness, etc., \$30, wagons \$120, money \$7,000, library \$100, typewriters \$80, machinery \$15,500, cash register \$75, printing presses \$86,900. We thus have a total valuation of moveables of \$89,485.

Is that the fair assessment valuation of the "Examiner's" property list? At its own estimate of its property, it is prepared to sell for the figure upon the Assessor's books? As one of its contemporaries, which it rates its inferior at all points, recently sold at public auction for the sum of \$365,000, for what should the "Examiner" sell?

In this matter of the mote and the beam, since the "Examiner" is so solicitous that all property should bear its just share of the burden of taxation, that no other may be burdened with an unjust share, what defense can be made of the showing of the books that its great presses, its boasted equipment and superior machinery, with money on hand on the first Monday in March, its library, horses, wagons, furniture, etc., its many boasted costly presses, colorwork machines, linotypes, etc., are all worth no more than the insignificant sum of \$89,485?

The State Board of Equalization cannot under the law adjust the assessment of the "Examiner" moveables so as to require that concern to bear its just proportion of taxation. In order to do even-handed justice to the taxpayers generally, its only course is to raise the assessments of all San Francisco property, a remedy that if applied would undoubtedly bring forth from the ratepayers of the metropolis a storm of protest on that ground that they should not be made answerable for the failure of the "Examiner" to list its property at something approaching a fair valuation, even when the allowance is made, which Assessors indulge in, of the percentage of the actual cash value as a base for assessment for taxation.

Mr. Bryan in his latest bulletin announces that he is in favor of Filipino independence under American protection. Which suggests the thought that such independence is dependence, and anything but freedom. It is notable that Aguinaldo asks for precisely what Mr. Bryan proposes. Have they had an understanding?

STORY OF THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

The Alaskan boundary dispute which now creates friction between the Dominion of Canada and the United States, thereby involving Great Britain, concerns the true line between the British possessions and the United States along a strip of land running down the coast from the Alaskan peninsula, shutting off the British territory from the ocean.

This boundary line was laid down in

a treaty between Great Britain and Russia in February, 1825. The English contention is that the Russian interpretation of the treaty is error, and that the true boundary line should run very much nearer to the coast and give the British several ports which she can reach by traversing her own territory only.

The boundary line is described in the treaty referred to in this manner, omitting the verbiage: From the southernmost point of Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude and between the 131st and 133rd degrees west longitude Greenwich, ascend to the north along Portland Channel to the point of the continent where it strikes the 50th degree north latitude. Thence follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, and from said point of intersection north, etc. It is understood

First-That Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia.

Second-That wherever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast, from the 50th degree north latitude to the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, shall prove to be at a distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit of the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings (sinuosities) of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

Mr. W. H. Lewis in the "Review of Reviews" has very clearly expressed the issue concerning this line. The British claim is that Portland Channel does not mean what we now call Portland Canal, but what is known as Behm Canal which they hold was in 1825 known as Portland Channel. That while the Russians ran the line uniformly ten marine leagues from the coast as though there were no ranges of mountains parallel to the coast, the fact is that there is a range of mountains parallel to the coast, the crest of which ought to be followed. That where there is no range of mountains the leagues should be measured not from the salt water line, but from the outer coast line of the islands or from the ocean, that being meant as the coast. That even if there were no distinct range of mountains and the line was accepted as ten marine leagues from the coast, it should be ten leagues from a meandered coast line, and cut across the mouths of the inlets and channels indenting the Alaskan Coast, leaving the harbors at the head of these inlets in British possession.

The United States claims that these contentions and interpretations are ill founded and give the claimant no standing in justice. But the British offer to concede something of their claim if there is on our part concession of the claim to certain ports or even one port at salt water. This we refuse to grant.

Mr. Lewis points out that what was intended is best shown by the official correspondence appearing in British records leading up to the adoption of the treaty of 1825. This correspondence shows that Russia in asking to have the line follow the Portland Canal intended to secure a strip of land opposite Prince of Wales Island; that she described that canal as at the "right of Prince of Wales Island" in order to indicate that the mouth of the canal was opposite the southern extremity of the island, and "the origin in the interior between 55 and 50 degrees north latitude." This describes Portland not Behm Canal.

As to the English contention about the line following the crest of the mountains nearest to the coast, there is no distinct range of mountains along the coast, but they are in patches and groups, on the islands and on the mainland, and where there are ranges they run at right angles, and not parallel to the coast. Hence the claim of right to run the line from crest to crest so as to give Canada the heads of the bays and inlets is without secure foundation.

As to the English claim that the marine leagues must be measured from the outer coast line of the islands the records show that Russia insisted upon leagues of "terra firma," on the continent, and not ten marine leagues in width of island possessions.

Finally as to the fourth contention of the British for a meandered line, we hold that the parties to the treaty expressed precisely what they meant, meaning just what they said when they described the "sinuosities" of the coast, and did not mean a line running over bays, creeks and inlets.

In support of this view there is cited the letter of the Russian Prime Minister (1825) to Count Lieven at London, giving an account of the interview between himself and the British Ambassador. This clearly sets forth the Russian position:

"... That the line of the 54th degree of north latitude should constitute the southern boundary of the states of his imperial majesty, that on the continent toward the east that line should run along the range of mountains which follow the sinuosities of the coast up to Mt. Elias, and that from that point up to the Arctic Ocean we would fix the borders of our respective possessions on the line of the 140th degree of longitude west from the meridian of Greenwich."

To the end not to cut the island of the Prince of Wales, which by that arrangement would remain with Russia, we would propose to carry the southern frontier of our domains to 54 degrees and 40 minutes of latitude and so make it about on the continent at the Portland Canal, of which the opening into the ocean is at the height of the Prince of Wales Island and the origin in the interior between the 55th and 50th degrees of latitude.

This proposition would leave to us a straight line on that coast and would leave to the English establishments all the necessary space to multiply and extend.

Two years later it was accepted by the British Foreign Office "to secure a compromise." In that correspondence the Russian Minister pointed out that if Prince of Wales Island was to belong to Russia, it must be of some use to her and not a charge, isolated, sur-

rounded by British territory and at the mercy of English establishments. He contended that England did not then possess a single establishment "at the height of Portland Canal," and that Russia insisted upon the reservation of a medium space of "terra firma" in order not to lose the surrounding islands.

England tried to force him from that position, but ineffectually. She suggested several different boundary lines, but Russia would not yield an inch, her reply constantly throughout the correspondence being that the possession of Prince of Wales Island without a portion of the coast opposite would be of no utility to Russia, and that any establishments formed on the islands would be menaced by English establishments on the "terra firma" and be completely at their mercy.

Throughout all these first negotiations Portland Canal is defined as "at the height" of Prince of Wales Island and "originating in the continent between 55 and 56 lat." Our contention is that this puts the mouth of Portland Canal directly opposite the southernmost point of the island, and that Russian demand for the "coast opposite" clearly proves that the canal now known as Portland Canal was the canal meant and not a passage further northward.

When the second period of negotiation came on, the claim of Russia was restated, to give her a "lisiere" or terra firma on the continent," and not a chain of islands or detached pieces of mainland. The line of demarcation was not to be on the continent ten marine leagues from the outer line of the islands, but ten leagues from the shore. It was also understood that the line should run along the mountains which follow the sinuosities of the coast, and not, as Premier Laurier now claims, to cut across and over bays and inlets, for the sinuosities of the coast naturally means the indentations of salt water, not mountain streams and creeks.

Mr. Lewis replies to the British claim that the expression "from the sea" means the outer line of the islands, by referring to the Russian insistence that the "lisiere" is spoken of as "terra firma," and as "on the continent" of North America, and "for the protection of the islands along the coast." Besides, it is a fact that in many places that is twenty marine leagues from the outer line of the islands to the shore of the continent; that if the line were measured from the outer edge of the islands it would come upon the inner edge of Prince of Wales Island and of other islands, and in many cases in the middle of the strait separating the mainland from the islands—therefore the Canadian contention is an impossible thing.

Before the treaty was concluded Russia in the course of the negotiations in 1824, submitted a counter treaty proposition in which the boundary provided for an arbitrary width of ten marine leagues for the "lisiere," regardless of mountains, saying that the lisiere of the coast belonging to Russia "shall not have in width on the continent more than ten marine leagues from the border of the sea." This shows, says the essayist, conclusively that the lisiere was to be ten marine leagues in width on the continent. This latter proposition and refusal concluded the second period of the negotiations with Russia, still firm in her original position, and Great Britain, so far as territorial questions were concerned, practically willing to concede Russia's claims.

Still later in that year England proposed to abandon her claim for the seaward base of the mountains as the boundary line; to oppose Russia's claim for the ten league width of the "lisiere" regardless of the mountains, but offered to agree to the summit line as suggested by Russia. Finally, in 1825, the treaty was concluded, Russia's original claim being unshaken and practically agreed to.

What the Canadians now contend for was, therefore, all threshed over in the first instance between the negotiators, and during two years of wearisome diplomatic fencing. Portland Channel means now what it meant then, and by the use of the word "sinuosities"—used intentionally—Russia meant to hold the harbors, bays and inlets on the coast, while to the British was conceded the interior, and the "lisiere" of the coast was meant to be upon the continent, and not upon a chain of islands or strips of detached shore.

A San Francisco contemporary is filling columns with the answers of returned soldiers. The first question relates to the population of the Philippines and the chances there for white workers. In every instance the answer is that the country is sufficiently populated, and that for white labor there is no room. But this is not news. Of course, the Filipinos are best fitted for labor there, and of course there are plenty of them. Who has ever disputed these facts?

WHAT POWERS ARE TO DOMINATE.

Speaking of the ultimate limits of expansion Mr. S. E. Moffett in the "Forum" says that the question is not how far we can urge expansion with safety but rather what shall each nation's share be in the distribution of the earth's surface. That question is going to be determined he thinks within fifty years, possibly within the next twenty-five. This is an extreme statement but that there is some measure of truth in it is unquestionable.

He thinks that there is room for but three World Powers, Great Britain, Russia and the United States, for French colonial power he thinks scarce more than of an artificial creation that will not outlast the first great sea contest with a great sea power. So, too, with Germany. This is putting the European States outside of Russia on the plane of second and third rate Powers. The reason given in support is ingenious, namely, that national power must have a solid basis of population and territorial extent. Hence States cramped inside the bounds of a few hundred thousand square miles each, must be dwarfed by those Powers

which have the foresight and the good fortune to spread over the globe. He then considers how it may be with us by pointing out that Great Britain with what she possesses and has under mortgage in Africa and Asia will have an empire of 16,000,000 square miles, or a third of the land of the earth. Russia has territory sufficient and in view to warrant the figure 13,000,000 square miles. The two therefore will take in nearly two-thirds of all the land of the earth. What is left for the United States as a world power?

He comforts us with the thought that with Hawaii and Porto Rico we have 3,613,127 square miles. If we hold the Philippines our total will be 3,727,453 square miles. If Cuba be granted toward us with our lesser West Indian possessions exclusive of Porto Rico we will have about 3,800,000 square miles of territory.

The barely hints at the possible union of Canada and Mexico with the United States, but that is too remote and improbable a thing to be treated with the gravity with which the essayist handles his subject. But even with these countries added to ours we would still be third in territorial extent. Practically, however, for the advancement of the race and the uplifting of civilization as represented by American ideals, we think Canada can be counted as a force co-operating with us nearly as effectively as if united to us—if not now, such will eventually be the case.

Mr. Moffett considers the reunion of the English-speaking race a possible alternative which, if it ever comes to pass, will make us sharers in a dominion of 20,000,000 square miles commanding all seas and embracing half the population of the world.

The essayist adds: In default of these resources—if we neither acquire Canada and Mexico nor unite with our English-speaking kinsmen—our position under the coming definite world settlement will be similar to that of the Philippines, and even secure, but modest position as in the presence of the carving of continents that is going on before our eyes, that to dignify it with the name of imperialism is trifling with words. If we have acquired a few hundred square miles in the Ladrones, a few thousand in Hawaii, or even a hundred thousand or so in the Philippines, we are far from becoming imperial, as that term will be understood in the world-settlement. We are merely reducing in a microscopic degree the inevitable preponderance against us that will exist when the world is permanently partitioned.

The thought of the paper is, and it interests us by its ingenuity, that when we discuss national expansion we must do so always in the light of a momentous fact, the greatest, most profound and significant that has ever confronted the human race—namely, that the movements now in progress are about to settle definitely, for the first time in history, the international relations of the whole earth.

That is, a few Powers are to be chiefly dominant over the fifty million square miles of land of the globe. The British Empire now covers 12,000,000, Russia controls 8,664,100, China will be divided very soon between England, Russia, France and Germany. Half of the remainder is held by the United States, France, Brazil and Turkey—which he thinks will surely be absorbed and disappear as a Power—and the Argentine Republic.

At present five-eighths of all the land of the globe belongs to Great Britain, France, Russia and Brazil. Brazilian bulk will be preserved by the United States; the French colonial possessions will be held by consent of England, the dominant sea Power, and thus the vast bulk of the earth's surface will be controlled by Great Britain, Russia and the United States. Of course, as he says, when this comes to pass there will be complete transformation of the principles of prudent national policy. But that we need not now consider.

The idea of Mr. Moffett concerning China does not hinge with that of Mr. Barrett, whose papers on the Orient where he has so long resided, and of which he has made such close study, have created so much interest. For Mr. Barrett insists that China must not be dismembered and partitioned out, and he urges that our duty is and must be to prevent that possibility, though he does not suggest that we should engage in war to have Chinese integrity assured. He does, however, insist that in our absorption concerning the Philippines there is danger of overlooking our great interests in China.

These are too important, too rapidly growing to be neglected or suffer from oversight. Our commercial possibilities in China, he insists, will soon over-shadow and outstrip our advantages in possessing the Philippines under the most favorable circumstances. Therefore, Mr. Barrett urges that while we are setting things rights in the archipelago we must not allow them to go wrong in China, and he asks "What will it profit us if we open the door of the Philippines, only to see that of China closed against us?"

Both essayists cannot be right, therefore, concerning the fate of China and our extension of power in the Orient, we believe that Mr. Barrett is nearer the truth and that Mr. Moffett's romantic speculation concerning the division of power over the earth's surface is lacking the element of sound reason in at least one direction, if not in all.

The good physical condition in which the Nebraska, Utah and Pennsylvania troops returned from the Philippines does not speak badly for the Luzon climate. It is half suspected that had the Oregonian troops been as careful in their habits there would have been fewer pinched and wan faces among them. The report is that the California troops en route home are also well to do in bodily health. Some one has been lying about the Philippines, after all.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

(At 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., except otherwise stated.) Presbyterian, Westminster—Sixth and L streets. Services at 10:45 a. m., 12 m. and 7:45 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 p. m.

Presbyterian—Fourteenth, O and P Sunday-school at 12:15. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:30. Services at 11 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Methodist—Sixth, K and L streets, Sunday-school at 12:15.

Methodist (South)—Seventh, J and K Sunday-school, 9:45. Methodist (A. M. E.)—Seventh, G and H. Methodist—Central, Eleventh, H and I. Sunday-school, 12:15.

Methodist—Oak Park; Sunday-school at 10 a. m. Epworth League, 6:45 p. m. Scandinavian Methodist—Pythian Castle, Ninth and I.

United Brethren—Fourth and K; Sunday-school, 9:45. Christian Science—Pommer's Hall, 505 J street, 11 a. m.; Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Baptist, First—Ninth, L and M; Sunday-school, 12:30. Young People's meeting at 6:30. No evening service. Baptist, Calvary—1, Twelfth and Thirteenth; Sunday-school, 9:45. Services at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m.

Baptist, Emmanuel—Twenty-fifth and N; Sunday-school, 12:15. Baptist, Oak Park—Cypress and Thirty-third; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Baptist, Mount Zion—Sixth and P; Sunday-school, 12:30. Christian, First—Sixteenth and L; Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

German Evangelical—Tenth, O and P; Sunday-school, 10. Lutheran, English—Sixteenth, J and K; Sunday-school, 9:45 a. m.

Lutheran, German—Twelfth and K. Episcopal, St. Paul's—Eight, I and J; Service at 11 a. m., Rev. A. George officiating.

Episcopal, St. Andrew's—Twenty-third and K, 9 a. m. (Holy Com.), and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday-school at 3:30 p. m.

Catholic, St. Francis—Twenty-sixth and K. Sermon in English only at 6, 8 and 10:30. At 9 a. m. mass and sermon for German Catholics. Sunday-school, 10 a. m.

Catholic, Cathedral—Eleventh, J and K, 6:30, 8:30 and 7:30. Congregational—Sixth and J. All services omitted.

Latter-Day Saints—Pioneer Hall, Seventh, between J and K; 11 and 7:45. Latter-Day Saints, Reorganized—Twenty-fourth and K.

Adventists—1816 G, services 7 o'clock. Marguerite Sunday-school (Congregational)—Twenty-third and K streets.

Very Yellow. She—Ah, ha! You've been smoking cigarettes again. He—No; you're mistaken. She—But how do you account for that yellow stain upon your hands?

He—Oh, I've just been reading the roasts of Alger and Otis in some of the New York newspapers.

PIMPLY FACES

Purified Beautified by Cuticura SOAP

When all else fails. It strikes at the CAUSE of bad complexions, falling hair, and baby blemishes, viz.: The clogged, irritated, and inflamed condition of the PORES.

WOMEN Best appreciate CUTICURA AND MOTHERS Its remarkable emollient, cleansing, and purifying properties warrant its use in the form of washes or solutions for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, for acroteric weaknesses, or too free or offensive perspiration, and for many sensitive uses. Gentle applications of CUTICURA, greatest of emollient skin cures, in addition, will, in many instances, prove of marked benefit.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA SOAP, 25c. CUTICURA OINTMENT, 50c. PORTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. Send for "Face, Hands, and Hair Book," mailed free.

Let us prescribe for your comfort. A bottle of New Brew or "Bohemian" for your luncheon—another bottle in the evening with a sandwich or some other light relish; that's comfort to its fullest limit.

Buffalo Brewing Co. Sacramento, Cal.

THE SEASIDE RESORT AT CENTRAL California, four miles east of Santa Cruz. Surf bathing. Hot salt water baths. Boating. Fishing. Shady walks. For hotel accommodations at moderate rates address FRANK M. SMITH, Capitola, Cal. For rent of cottages or camp grounds, address F. REANIER, Capitola, Cal. Note—Railroad fare, round trip ticket, good for 60 days, \$5.00. Ask your local railroad agent for Summer Excursion Rate Ticket to Monterey Bay Points.

HOW NERVOUS WOMEN

Bear Up Under The Depressing Heat of Summer.

Miss Holland, the celebrated opera singer, of England, in a recent interview said: "I don't think I could stand your American summers if it wasn't for Peruna. You know I sing in repertoire here, and it is hard work, because of the many rehearsals and the bother of changes in the wardrobe. And then the strain of out-door singing which I feared would injure my voice, but I find that, thanks to Per-na, my vocal cords and throat keep in fine condition. You see for yourself how hot the dressing-room is, and can imagine the change from this atmosphere to the stage would cause sudden hoarseness. I am sure that my good health is wonderful considering all these adverse conditions, and I owe it all to Per-na."

The American summers are much hotter than European summers. People coming to this country from Europe in the summer find it almost impossible to stand the exigencies of our climate. We not only have hot weather but it is sultry. Only people in the very best of health find themselves able to do much work during the heat of the summer. With a clean, active skin and healthy mucous membranes, a person may defy the weather, hot or cold. Frequent bathing keeps the skin as it should be. Per-na produces healthy mucous membranes. Per-na is the only systemic catarrh remedy yet devised. There are no substitutes. Insist upon having Per-na. Send for a free book of lectures on catarrh written by Dr. Hartman. Address The Per-na Drug Manufacturing Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Remember that cholera morbus, cholera infantum, summer complaint, bilious colic, diarrhoea and dysentery are each and all catarrh of the bowels. Catarrh is the only correct name for these affections. Per-na is an absolute specific for these ailments, which are so common in summer. Dr. Hartman, in a practice of over forty years, never lost a single case of cholera infantum, dysentery, diarrhoea, or cholera morbus, and his only remedy was Per-na. Those desiring further particulars should send for a free copy of "Summer Catarrh" Address Dr. Hartman, Columbus, O.

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