

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. For year in advance \$2.00. If paid in advance \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square for one insertion and fifty cents per square for each subsequent insertion.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 12 cents per square; more than three times, 10 cents per square.

Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

Prussia has 200 meteorological stations fully equipped, 2,200 rain gage stations and 1,400 stations that record storms and unusual phenomena.

The longest bridge in the world is the Lion bridge, near Sangang, in China. It extends five and one-quarter miles over an arm of the Yellow sea.

The Kansas agricultural college is sending out \$1,300 worth of prairie dog poison a month, and is unable to supply the demand.

The only Hindoo writer of English fiction is said to be Saran Kumar Ghosh. He is a Fellow of the Royal Astronomical society, and he showed such aptitude for legal work that the late Lord Chief Justice earnestly advised him to practice at the English bar.

South Germany's oldest monastery, the Benedictine abbey of Wessobrunn, founded in 745 and confiscated in 1803, has been restored to the Benedictine order by Baron von Cramer-Klett, a protestant, and will soon be reoccupied by monks.

In order to interest the public school children in the campaign against the brown moth the board of trade of Lynn, Mass., has offered a prize to the grammar school in that city collecting the largest number of nests, and another prize to the room in the school with the highest average per pupil.

Far away Japan has been penetrated by the women's club movement. The dainty little brown women who have always been likened to butterflies have become conscious that a useful life is more to be desired than an ornamental one, and they are going in for progress heart and soul.

In the vast tropical forests that clothe the banks of the Amazon river and its tributaries there are gathered every year 24,000 tons of rubber, and 120,000 laborers are engaged in getting it out.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, unlike several other European sovereigns, can leave her dominions when she likes, and is at no time obliged to remain in her kingdom.

The policy was not adopted by the democrats, but was in due time taken up by the republicans, and we have now, not only a line of coast defenses, but a more powerful navy than even Mr. Whitney contemplated.

The democrats who look forward, as well as those who have their eyes fixed on the past, have, then, nothing better to offer in the way of a national policy than that represented by the present republican administration.

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland, unlike several other European sovereigns, can leave her dominions when she likes, and is at no time obliged to remain in her kingdom.

PEACE PARTY TO BLAME.

Gen. Funston's Opinion of the American Supporters of the Philippine Rebels.

While guest of the Marquette club, Chicago, a few days ago, Gen. Frederick Funston, of Kansas, captor of Aguinaldo, spoke at some length on existing conditions in the Philippines.

"Had it not been for the so-called peace party in the states the insurrection would have been suppressed finally in January, 1900. Since that time 600 lives have been sacrificed and millions of dollars have been spent.

"The negro soldiers deserted our army and for a time served in the insurgent army. They were caught and hanged. It would have been more of an act of justice had we hanged some of the people who signed the recent petition to congress asking that we come to the Philippines in an effort to secure peace.

"In the one case two ignorant beings were executed, while in the other people more guilty than they and in possession of their senses were allowed to go free.

"We are informed that Maj. Waller, one of the bravest and best officers in the army, is to be court-martialed because he shot some natives who stole the food from his starving men. If that is true, I say, 'bully for Waller.' I am glad he did it.

"What I fear tonight may not be discreet, but it is the naked truth, and army officers who have served in the islands will bear out my statements. There has been so much said here at home by my other side, much bullying by the copperheads—that I cannot remain silent.

"No matter what the cost in men and money, the insurrection must and will be suppressed. Every trace of resistance must be stamped out for all time. When that is done it will be time to decide what shall be done with the Philippines. It is not a party question, it is not a question of religion, or of race, it is a plain case of duty that must be done, and well done.

"Through all this wretched business I have never known a wounded Filipino or a defenseless native to be maltreated or killed. So much for our critics.

"I believe my experience in both countries has given me an insight into the character of both peoples. There are 40 Cuban leaders who are the superiors of any leader the Philippines ever had. There is no comparison between the two. And I am not lying awake either, thinking of how I love the Cubans.

"It is a well known matter of history that when the city of Manila was surrendered to the army under Gen. Merritt and Admiral Dewey the United States was morally responsible for the welfare of some hundreds of Spanish families, some tens of thousands of Spanish soldiers, part of whom had fallen prisoners to Aguinaldo. If we had gone off and left those men to the mercy of an irresponsible, turbulent and uncontrollable mob which constituted the army of Aguinaldo there would have been at least one to the massacres of Bulgaria and Armenia, and would have been a standing blot and disgrace to the United States.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

"The great mass of the natives do not know what independence is. Ninety-five per cent. want to be left alone, and prefer to be governed by others than themselves. The case of Cuba has been held up to us as an example of what we could do in the far east.

FOR PHILIPPINE RELIEF.

The Democratic Position on the Tariff Bill for That Purpose is for Obstruction.

The Philippine tariff bill, as amended, passed the senate by a strict party vote. The republicans solidly supported it, the democrats with equal unanimity voting against it.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

The democratic position is neither logical nor patriotic. The Philippines belong to the United States under the terms of a treaty ratified by democratic as well as republican votes in the senate.

PERILOUS MARCH.

Maj. Waller Tells About His Journey Across Samar.

Starting with 50 Men, Eleven of Them Died from Exhaustion--The Party Suffered Countless Hardships--Expeditious a Failure.

Washington, March 26.—The navy department has made public another report from Maj. Waller, recounting in detail the stirring events of his tragic effort to cross the island of Samar. Maj. Waller begins with a statement that Lieut. Williams, Seventh infantry, who had returned from a 12 days' trip in a fruitless search for a trail, and Capt. Pickering urged him not to make the attempt to cross Samar on account of the difficulties.

Mr. Cleveland recited the principal points of the agreement between the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. and the Interurban Railway Co. He said: "This little Interurban Co. with a \$500,000 capital assures a 7 per cent. dividend on \$2,000,000 worth of Metropolitan stock. The gist of the plan is this: To this little railroad is to be leased all the great property of the Metropolitan and what is it to pay? Twenty-three millions. What is it they receive? I assert that the Metropolitan has in its treasury today \$13,000,000 of unpledged securities. It also has \$11,000,000 of bonds.

"The Interurban is to pay \$25,000,000 on the installment plan, when it can. In return the Metropolitan turns over to the Interurban \$24,000,000. The Interurban is to guarantee the stockholders of the Metropolitan 7 per cent. dividends. The Metropolitan, according to shrewd men, is a good stock. In ten years it will be vastly more valuable. The stockholders will thus be juggled out of their earnings on the long years of prosperity before this concern. This is a bold, a remarkable plan by which a small band of Wall and Pine street gentlemen hope to get hold of an enormously wealthy property."

Mr. Cleveland contended that the Interurban Co. was merely a blind to enable the Metropolitan Securities Co. to get hold of the Metropolitan road.

Mr. Guthrie in reply declared that many of the statements made by Mr. Cleveland were without foundation.

"Every step in this matter has been taken at the advice of eminent counsel," he said. "There may have been mistakes of judgment, but these were not the fault of the stockholders."

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

A FIGHT IN COURT.

Merger of New York's Street Railways Is Involved--History of the Case.

New York, March 22.—Argument was heard by Justice Gildersleeve in the supreme court Friday in the proceedings begun by H. Contente and by I. and S. Wormser to restrain the proposed lease of the Metropolitan street railway to the Interurban Street Railway Co. Both actions are based on the claim that the action contemplated, which was ratified at a meeting of the stockholders on Thursday, is illegal and fraudulent in that it involves the transfer of the earnings of the Metropolitan system to persons other than the stockholders of the company.

It is also contended that the privilege given to the Metropolitan stockholders to subscribe for stock of the Metropolitan Securities Co., which it is proposed shall operate the system, was in effect a bribe to secure the approval of two-thirds of the stockholders, and is a violation of the rights of those who do not approve the scheme. The argument was opened for the plaintiffs by Treadwell Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland recited the principal points of the agreement between the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. and the Interurban Railway Co. He said: "This little Interurban Co. with a \$500,000 capital assures a 7 per cent. dividend on \$2,000,000 worth of Metropolitan stock. The gist of the plan is this: To this little railroad is to be leased all the great property of the Metropolitan and what is it to pay? Twenty-three millions. What is it they receive? I assert that the Metropolitan has in its treasury today \$13,000,000 of unpledged securities. It also has \$11,000,000 of bonds.

"The Interurban is to pay \$25,000,000 on the installment plan, when it can. In return the Metropolitan turns over to the Interurban \$24,000,000. The Interurban is to guarantee the stockholders of the Metropolitan 7 per cent. dividends. The Metropolitan, according to shrewd men, is a good stock. In ten years it will be vastly more valuable. The stockholders will thus be juggled out of their earnings on the long years of prosperity before this concern. This is a bold, a remarkable plan by which a small band of Wall and Pine street gentlemen hope to get hold of an enormously wealthy property."

Mr. Cleveland contended that the Interurban Co. was merely a blind to enable the Metropolitan Securities Co. to get hold of the Metropolitan road.

Mr. Guthrie in reply declared that many of the statements made by Mr. Cleveland were without foundation.

"Every step in this matter has been taken at the advice of eminent counsel," he said. "There may have been mistakes of judgment, but these were not the fault of the stockholders."

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

Mr. Cleveland declared that last year the Metropolitan system had been operated at a deficit of \$31,000. He contended that the directors had the interest of the small stockholders at heart when they came to consider the financial situation.

Mr. Guthrie said that at present there were 50 miles of New York streets on which were run horse cars. Under the new system the motive power in these streets would be changed to electricity.

A GRAVE CHARGE.

Publishing Firm Accused of Defrauding Through Mail.

Post Office Detectives Take Action in the Case and the Arrest of Officers of the Philadelphia Concern Soon Follow--Victims Badly Fooled.

Philadelphia, March 21.—Charles R. Graham, president of the People's Publishing Co.; William L. Holloway, former manager of the company, and George Y. Clements, former assistant manager, were yesterday held \$2,000 bail each for trial on the charge of using the mails to cheat and defraud.

The charge was preferred by Post Office Inspector Holden, who testified at the hearing that the People's Co. had for a long time past been making a practice of securing agents for the sale of alleged worthless books. He said they employed canvassers and general agents to dispose of their publications. It is alleged that the sum of \$900 is asked from the agents, with the understanding that it is to be used as a deposit as an expression of good faith for one year's time. At the expiration of the year, if the agreement is found to be unsatisfactory, the deposit money is to be returned.

According to letters received by the post office authorities from Prof. L. R. Thomas, of Wilkesburg, Pa.; F. D. Owings, of Knoxville, Tenn.; George Spiney, of Pittsburg, and many others, this agreement has not been adhered to.

The alleged victims assert that when they receive the books they find them valueless for canvassing.

William L. Holloway and George Y. Clements recently went out of the People's Publishing Co. and started a concern of their own called the "Dominion Company."

The books of the People's Publishing Co. are allowed to be valueless and the business of the general agents of the defendants in securing other sub-agents, is said to have netted them \$25,000, as far as is at present known by the post office authorities.

Cincinnati, March 21.—Lewis R. Holloway was arrested Thursday, charged with using the mails to defraud. The complaint was made by J. W. Fulton, of Columbus, O., who says Holloway obtained from him \$800 in payment for an outfit as salesman for the People's Publishing Co. Fulton was to sell books at a salary of \$1,500 a year. He alleges that he has been defrauded by representations sent him through the mail by Holloway. The post office inspectors who had charge of the case, say that complaints have come from other persons, of experience similar to that of Fulton. Holloway gave bail.

WILL BE WOUND UP. A "Tontine Association" Is Organized to Cease Business--Was a Gold Mine for Its Managers.

Minneapolis, Minn., March 21.—Judge McGhee in an order filed Thursday dissolved the Tontine Savings association. The charter and articles of incorporation are declared forfeited. George P. Flannery, attorney, has been appointed receiver and directed to take charge of the company's effects and convert them into cash.

According to the memorandum, when the present company was reorganized, May 4, 1898, there was practically a deficit of \$23,520 from its predecessor. It has done a tremendous business since then, but upwards of 90 per cent has been outside of the state. Owing to the "endless chain" features of the company's plan, the liability grew each year. Up to December 7, 1901, the memorandum says, the deficit had increased in three years, seven months and three days from \$23,520, to \$1,292,290.

From Judge McGhee's memorandum it appears that the five directors of the association, on a paid up capital of only \$2,750, received in 1901 the sum of \$89,000 in dividends and \$25,000 in the same way in the first 32 days of 1902.

ON A HERESY CHARGE. A Prominent Methodist Preacher Is Cited to Appear for Trial.

McPherson, Kan., March 21.—Rev. Granville Louthar, pastor of a local church, was served with papers at a Methodist Episcopal conference here yesterday charging him with heresy and setting forth that he would be tried at Arkansas City, Kan., March 26. Rev. Louthar is charged with being guilty of disseminating doctrines contrary to and subversive of the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church, and it is alleged that he is "Atheistic and evolutionistic."

Mr. Louthar has been identified for years with the Kansas State Holiness association as its president. He believes that in religion, as well as in world building, good is proceeding from lower to higher forms and that this process must continue in the future as it has in the past. He contends that creeds are valuable only as landmarks.

Jose Andrade Dies. New York, March 21.—Jose Andrade, for six years Venezuelan minister at Washington, died Thursday at his home in this city, aged 64. He had occupied nearly every high political office in Venezuela.

A Pythian Conclave. Chicago, March 21.—Knighthood flourished in Chicago yesterday. It was the day that had been set apart as one of jubilee for all Knights of Pythias in the supreme domain and 50,000 members of the order were in attendance. They poured into the city till dusk, thronged the corridors of every appointed rendezvous, marched through the streets behind a score of bands and finally assembled at the Coliseum in such numbers that thousands were turned away. Those that were barred from the hall, of conclave gathered elsewhere.

PERPLEXED DEMOCRATS.

Leaders Apparently Contemplating the Adoption of Republican Policies.

At the recent democratic love feast in New York an attempt was made to harmonize the Cleveland and Bryan factions by invoking memories of Tilden. Bourke Cockran spoke eloquently of the leadership of the past when Samuel J. Tilden was a force in politics, forgetful of the fact that the policy urged by Tilden was repudiated by democrats and adopted by republicans, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

William C. Whitney, however, who was closely associated with Tilden, and who advocated a vigorous naval policy when Tilden was pleading for coast defenses, does not see any efficacy in platitudes about Tilden ideals, or about the leadership of the past. He is looking to the future and hoping that the democratic party may find a McKinley or a Roosevelt to lead it in a fight for modern ideas.

Another equally prominent New York democrat is reported to maintain that if the democracy were to go to the country under strong leadership upon the issues presented in the last address of William McKinley at Buffalo they would solve the problem of democratic unity.

The astonishing thing about all this is that the democrats who are looking to the leadership and the traditions of the past, and those who are looking to new leadership in the future, both contemplate the adoption of republican policies. The Tilden policy of 1885 was the use of the surplus in the treasury to build coast defenses, and to prepare to support by force of arms, if need be, the Monroe doctrine.

The policy was not adopted by the democrats, but was in due time taken up by the republicans, and we have now, not only a line of coast defenses, but a more powerful navy than even Mr. Whitney contemplated. Moreover, the policy enunciated by President McKinley in his address at Buffalo was the same as declared by Mr. Roosevelt in his address at Minneapolis, and it is the same policy for which President Roosevelt now stands.

The democrats who look forward, as well as those who have their eyes fixed on the past, have, then, nothing better to offer in the way of a national policy than that represented by the present republican administration. There is hardly a parallel in party history to this situation.

BRYAN DEPRECATES HILL.

Not in Sympathy with the Cloud-Raising Trumpeter of the Empire State.

Mr. Bryan considers the latest epoch-making appearance of Mr. Hill in the Commoner and indicates that he is not deeply impressed thereby. He has, of course, reasons personal and peculiar for his lack of sympathy, but some of his opinions will be pretty generally shared by his countrymen, for Mr. Hill has ceased to be a novelty as an epoch-maker. His great speeches are found always to resolve themselves into reverberating sound. They are so vague and illusory as to suggest the simile employed in a recent review of a work by Victor Hugo: "When it is all ended and one looks back it is as if one tried to recall the shapes and colors of an avalanche of clouds seen by night over a wide and tossing sea."

If Mr. Hill has not quite all of Hugo's eloquence he is a cloud raiser in his own way and more given to clangor and clamor than to sense, says the Chicago Record-Herald. The famous "I am a democrat" never had any meaning. It was crude clap-trap. And Bryan is wholly justified in saying that Hill's position on the money question is that of an artful dodger. The speech at the Manhattan club at New York is a clear case of dodge itself, and it recalls the time when most of the politicians were dodging and Hill was trying to be the most artful of them all.

He then discovered the expression "free bimetallic coinage" and used it in one of the epoch-making addresses. It was considered a very pretty patent by the Hill clique of that day, but the people are not captivated by mere evasion, and even the politicians have outlived evasion on the money question since a straight issue was made of it.

When the ex-senator speaks now of declaration "in favor of the general principle of bimetallic" he talks like a ghost suddenly sprung upon us out of the dead past.

DRIFT OF OPINION.

Col. Bryan now admits that he talked too much in 1896 and 1900. But the admission is not startlingly new. There once was a parrot which made the same confession.—Troy Times.

The democratic politicians who are trying to make political capital out of the visit of Prince Henry are likely to discover that the German-Americans have votes.—Cleveland Leader.

The headlines of a democratic paper declare "that the greatest business revival now obtains in the states south of Mason and Dixon's line." This is doubtless true, but it came with republican policies.—Indianapolis Journal.

There are a few silver men left. Twenty-five out of the 41 silver members of the Colorado legislature have asked the democratic state convention to name a free silver candidate for senator. Better have your fun now, for Colorado will soon come into the republican column and all silver men will be sent to the extreme rear.—Iowa State Register.

QUESTION OF TITLE.

The Senate's Isthmian Commission Argues It.

Washington, March 20.—Senator Morgan, from the committee on isthmian canals, has presented to the senate the majority and minority reports of that committee on the question of the validity of the title of the new Panama Canal Co. and its right to transfer the Panama canal property to the United States for \$40,000,000.

The objections of the majority to the title held by that company are based largely on the relations of the canal company to the governments of France and Colombia, but the committee also discusses at length many other phases of the question. Among these is the relation of the shareholders who subscribed \$250,000,000 to the old Panama Co., whose interests, the report holds, cannot be lightly regarded. On this point the report says: "The spectacle of the United States congress authorizing the president, as the agent of our government, to conduct a trade with such a corporation (the new Panama Co.) without consulting France as to the claim of independence it (the new Panama Co.) asserts, will be entirely new in the history of nations and its consequences cannot be lightly disregarded."

"Among these is the serious danger of the United States being drawn into disagreeable relations with a large and influential body of the people of France whose friendship for us has been cherished during the entire life of our republic, and had its origin in magnanimous sacrifices for our country when this government was in the travail of its birth. Unfortunately the report of the isthmian canal commission reveals the fact that the men who make us the offer are chief among those who defrauded these 600,000 or 800,000 Frenchmen of \$250,000,000."

The minority report completely upholds the title of the New Panama Co.

Found No Clue. Indianapolis, March 20.—Adams Express Co. officials say, concerning the disappearance of L. S. McKee, of Indianapolis, their messenger running from Indianapolis to St. Louis, on March 3, that absolutely no clue has been found. The whole country has been covered with pictures and descriptions of McKee.

Fertilizer Plant Destroyed. Columbus, O., March 20.—The warehouse of the Ohio Farmers' Fertilizer Co., covering about two acres, was burned last night. Loss \$60,000; fully insured.