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JOB PRINTING.

The Job Department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

The Chinese are passionately fond of all games of skill and chance, and in particular of chess. The Chinese form of the game closely resembles the European method, but is usually played with flat wooden disks with their distinctive marks written upon them.

In Austria the working time for women and children, as well as for adult males, is restricted by law to 11 hours a day. Permits for overtime can, however, be obtained from the authorities.

While the Kaw river valley is recovering from the most destructive inundation of two generations, the broad wheat belt of Kansas is girding itself for the highest harvest in its history.

London's first quick lunch restaurant was opened for business on the Strand the other day. Despite the solemn warnings of the Lancet against these places and the terrible down-pour of rain, there was a great rush of curious cockneys.

The project of a tax on fat people is being considered in Sweden. The advocates of the tax argue that when a man is above a certain weight he is in a well-fed and consequently prosperous condition.

Joseph Forro, of Hazelton, Pa., was fined \$5 by Mayor William Reinhardt for wearing a high silk hat. The hat, which was of the style of 1870, was several sizes too large for Forro.

The city of Kenosha, Wis., will try the most unique scheme in the history of municipal ownership under the terms of an order issued by the city council for the opening of a grocery store and butcher shop.

The Turkish censorship at Constantinople has objected to an American Bible publishing firm printing the word Macedonia in the epistle to the Thessalonians, chapter I, verses 7 and 8.

A marriage lottery has been organized by the Bachelor club, of Seymour, Ct. Once a year the 25 members will draw lots. The one receiving a blank ticket must marry within a year.

POSTAL SCANDALS.

President Roosevelt Says Guilty Men Must Suffer.

In a Letter to the Attorney General He Suggests that All Charges Against Officials and Others be Investigated and Efforts Used to Bring Offenders to Punishment.

Washington, June 25.—The president has sent the following letter to the attorney general:

"White House, Washington, June 22, 1903. 'Sir:—As you know, the charges in connection with the post-office department are now being investigated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow, who has placed at his disposal by the postmaster general every resource of the department, including the services of Mr. Robb, whom you detailed from the department of justice to the postoffice department immediately after the removal of Mr. Tyner.

As a result of this investigation a number of indictments have already been had and it is probable that other indictments will hereafter be asked for. There can be no greater offense against the government than a breach of trust on the part of a public official or the dishonest management of his office, and, of course, every effort must be exerted to bring such offenders to punishment by the utmost rigor of the law.

The district attorney's office of the District of Columbia has faithfully and zealously seconded the efforts of the postoffice department in this matter, but the amount of work in the office is such as to make it difficult, without neglecting other important public duties, to devote all the time necessary to the prosecution of these cases.

"I suggest, therefore, that if you cannot detail some of your present staff, you appoint special assistants in these postoffice cases, not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service and the prosecution of guilty men whether in the service or not, where the cases are not barred by the statute of limitations. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

"Hon. P. S. Knox, Attorney General." Carrying out the president's suggestion, Attorney General Knox has appointed Charles G. Ponabate, of Baltimore, a special attorney to assist in these prosecutions, and upon his return here yesterday afternoon Mr. Holmes Conrad, former solicitor general, was tendered a like appointment.

KING PETER.

New Hulus was Received with Great Enthusiasm—He Took the Oath of Office and Reviewed the Troops.

Belgrade, June 25.—King Peter arrived here at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He was received with great enthusiasm.

The ministers, government officials, judges, municipal and military authorities and leading citizens were assembled on the platform of the railroad station, which was profusely decorated. The only foreign representatives who participated in the reception of the king were the Russian minister, M. Tsharykoff, and the Austrian minister, Herr Dumba, with the members of their respective legations.

A guard of honor, with a band, saluted as King Peter descended from his car and greeted the cabinet ministers.

A procession was then formed and the king proceeded to the cathedral. The streets were lined with troops and crowded with people.

After the celebration of mass, which was attended with all the splendor of the eastern church, King Peter drove in state to the new palace.

Although the king's entry into Belgrade was distinguished by a diplomatic boycott, his reception by the people was everywhere marked by heartiness which approached genuine enthusiasm, in which all classes participated.

Belgrade, June 25.—Amidst great enthusiasm, King Peter yesterday morning took the oath before the skupstina. Subsequently he held a review of the troops. King Peter yesterday afternoon confirmed the appointments of the existing ministry.

The members of the provisional government yesterday afternoon presented their resignations to King Peter, who accepted them. His majesty then instructed Premier Avakumovic to form a cabinet, and the premier recommended the retention of the present cabinet, to which the king agreed.

King Peter yesterday formally announced his accession to the Serbian throne to President Loubet and all the European sovereigns. Last night he addressed a long proclamation to "my beloved people," announcing that he had taken the oath in due form in accordance with the unanimous wish of the nation and promising to remain a true constitutional sovereign, to devote himself to the advancement and welfare of the nation and to safeguard the freedom and rights of the people.

Four People Injured.

Hartford, Conn., June 25.—Falling a distance of 35 feet from the crossbar of a telephone pole to the ground yesterday, Albert Larkum, a fireman, struck and injured three other persons, one perhaps fatally. Larkum himself is apparently suffering from internal injuries and his legs are paralyzed.

Big Shipments of Coal.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 25.—Coal shipments by river to the south Tuesday and yesterday aggregated 9,000,000 lbs. Two million more will be shipped today.

CROP REPORT.

Cold Weather and Hains Retard Farm Work in the East and the Lake Region—Wheat Needs Rain in Western States.

Washington, June 24.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

While still too cool in the districts east of the Rocky mountains, the temperature conditions of the week ending June 22 were somewhat more favorable in the central valleys and southern states, but over portions of the lake region and middle Atlantic states and in New England it was colder than in the preceding week.

A general improvement in the condition of corn in the central valleys is indicated, especially over the western portions. In the lake region, New England and middle Atlantic states little or no improvement in this crop is noted. In all northern and central districts corn continues very late, but is in good state of cultivation, except in the middle Atlantic states.

Winter wheat harvest has made favorable progress and is now general in the central portions of the winter wheat belt, with disappointing yields, especially in the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana.

Spring wheat is suffering for rain in North Dakota and portions of South Dakota, and is affected by rust quite generally in Nebraska.

The outlook for oats is less promising in the Dakotas, Nebraska, northern Minnesota, Missouri and southern Illinois. In Wisconsin, Kansas, on uplands in Iowa and in northern Illinois a good crop is promised. An improvement is reported from Michigan, the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states.

Cotton continues small, but its general condition is somewhat improved. Cultivation has made good progress and fields are clean, except in portions of eastern districts.

In New England tobacco needs warmth and sunshine, but elsewhere the crop has made favorable progress except in North Carolina and portions of Virginia. Tobacco is girdling well in Tennessee and the Ohio valley, a marked improvement being reported from Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania apples are unpromising, but the outlook continues favorable in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky. In New York the prospects vary from poor to good. In the Virginias and Ohio an improvement is reported.

Chicago Freight Handlers Strike.

Chicago, June 25.—A general strike of all the freight handlers employed by the railroads centering in Chicago may follow the calling out of the Chicago & Alton men yesterday. According to President Curran, of the Freight Handlers' union, unless the management of the Alton road shall recede from the stand taken it will be necessary for him to extend the strike to the other lines to enforce the demands of the union.

The freight handlers employed by the Alton road quit work yesterday because two union men had been discharged. Chicago, June 26.—The strike of freight handlers in the houses of the Chicago & Alton railroad is regarded by the officials of that road as a closed incident. Work was resumed there yesterday and the vacancies caused by the walk out of 65 per cent of the men have been filled.

Successful Candidates.

Annapolis, Md., June 24.—The following candidate for admission to the Naval academy passed successfully the mental examinations and have been ordered to report for physical examination: J. B. Earle, California; J. R. Earle, New Jersey; H. C. Eastman, Illinois; W. J. Eccleston, Maryland; R. S. Edwards, Pennsylvania; W. A. J. Edwards, Pennsylvania; E. Z. Irving, Illinois; W. S. Fisher, Indiana; F. C. Farnam, Minnesota; A. W. Frank, Alabama; R. F. Frellsen, Iowa; H. C. Fry, North Carolina; R. S. Galloway, at large; R. C. Gardner, Indiana; L. E. Gates, New York; L. F. Gehres, Ohio; R. C. Giffen, Nebraska; R. E. Gillmor, Iowa; A. G. Glick, Iowa.

Edict Against the Finns.

St. Petersburg, June 24.—A new edict, sanctioned by the czar, prohibiting the sale in Finland of guns, ammunition or explosives of any sort, except under the most severe restrictions, has been issued. Violations of the provisions are punishable by a heavy fine or imprisonment. The holding of rifle meetings is also interdicted except by special sanction of the governor general of Finland. The edict is regarded as being a long step towards the complete disarmament of the Finns.

Obtained Much Information.

New York, June 24.—The delegation of German agriculturists whom the kaiser sent here to study farming conditions returned from a six weeks' tour of the western states last night. They have obtained much information on methods of farming on a huge scale and the peculiarly American methods of "Donanza" farming, irrigation and fringing methods, and will make an exhaustive report to the German emperor on their return.

Sympathetic Strike Called.

New York, June 24.—The executive board of the Mosaic and Encouristic Tishyers' union called a sympathetic strike yesterday against all employers in the Building Trades Employers' association who had shut out any of the other unions affiliated with the board of building mechanics.

Nearly 300 Delegates Present.

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—Nearly 300 members of the American Waterways association are attending the twenty-second annual convention of the association, which is in session at the Hotel Cadillac.

TULLOCH CHARGES.

Ex-Postmaster General Smith Replies to Them.

He Defends His Action in All Main Points Specified in the Charges Against Him—Payment of Military Clerks Approved by the Comptroller.

Philadelphia, June 27.—Charles Emory Smith, who was succeeded as postmaster general by Mr. Payne, made public yesterday his reply to the charges made by Mr. Tulloch in connection with the postoffice investigation.

"Philadelphia, June 23, 1903.—Hon. Henry C. Payne, Postmaster general. Sir:—In view of the publication of the letter of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow on the so-called Tulloch charges and of the accompanying reports of inspectors made to him in 1899 and 1900, I deem it incumbent on me for a right public understanding to make a further statement, supplementary to my letter of May 27, and to present the papers in their proper relation.

"It will be seen that the Tulloch statement and the inspector's report are practically identical. At many points the language is exactly the same. It is as if they were written by the same hand. The Tulloch statement was submitted to me. The inspector's report was submitted to the fourth assistant. It was the business of the inspector to find whatever seemed to call for explanation; it was left to the postmaster general to find the explanation and the truth.

"This was done by probing the Tulloch statement when it was presented. All of the transactions described as irregular were examined, and a report was made to me which took them up item by item and groups of items and gave the facts and the explanations in each case. To this report I direct particular attention. If its statements are correct, then on most points its explanations are satisfactory.

"These main points may be thus summed up, each in a sentence: First, names of military postal clerks were put on the general roll till the military appropriation became available; then they were transferred to the military roll. Second, the bond premiums of military postal clerks were paid for good reasons which are plainly set forth and which had the approval of the comptroller. Third, the purchases of Porto Rico supplies were made from the regular department contractors named under competition and at regular contract prices. Fourth, the vouchers for expenses of department officials traveling on official business were made as required by the auditor. Fifth, the lease of the Washington postoffice was shown to be entirely justified. Sixth, the apparent double payment of those employed in examining letter carriers' claims is fully explained.

"These points embrace all that are specified in the charges, except the items relating to appointments, including the individual cases of Larner and O. H. Smith, and thus the matters open to question are reduced to the appointments, which, all told, involve thirteen clerks and seven cleaners. Even this is not an irreducible minimum, for several of these appointments, as shown in the explanatory statement, were perfectly right and beyond any question.

"I wish to accept the largest measure of responsibility which belongs to me in connection with all these matters, but it seems due to fairness to state certain facts. The war against Spain, declared three or four days later, was dated back to April 21, 1898. That was the very day on which I was sworn in as postmaster general. My first duty, before even familiarizing myself with the department, was to make immediate provision for the letters of the scattered army of 250,000 men which was promptly raised, followed by provision for the full mail of the islands. The administration had been installed for more than a year. The department force had been organized, and, of course, it was properly accepted as it was found. When the immediate duty in hand was taken up it was discovered, curiously enough, that there were absolutely no records of the military postal service in the civil war. There were no known precedents. We had nothing to guide us. We had to make our plans. The determination of the general plan and policy devolved on the postmaster general. The execution of the details devolved on the first assistant's bureau. We had at first no special appropriation, and so had to meet the requirements out of the regular appropriation. Afterwards, when the special appropriation became available, we had to recoup the general appropriation in order that the regular service might not suffer. These things were effected in part through the Washington office, and orders were given which subordinate officials neither did nor were required to understand.

"It is my purpose to address you respecting the letter of the civil service commission on the subject, but that will more properly form a separate communication. The minor and unimportant report of Inspector Little, made in 1900, I shall deal with in a different way. Respectfully yours,

"CHARLES EMORY SMITH."

Called Out Many Men.

New York, June 27.—The building trades war was renewed yesterday when a delegation from the Ornamental Plaster Workers' union and 40 representatives of the board of united building trades marched through the upper West Side calling out all plasterers who were overlooked Thursday. Plasterers throughout the country who work for members of the New York Employers' association will be called out and Delegate Sam Parks declared yesterday if this did not prove effective the House-Smiths and Bricklayers' unions will order a national strike.

OUR FLAG HONORED.

American and German Naval Captain Exchange Calls in German Waters—King William's Yacht Floats the Stars and Stripes.

Kiel, Prussia, June 25.—The combined American and German fleets burned several more tons of powder yesterday morning during the hurried calls of the captains to one another's ships and the ceremonious visits of Ambassador Tower and some of the belated higher German officials to Rear Admiral Cotton. Then Mr. Tower, Admiral Cotton, the American commanders and Naval Attaches Potts lunched with Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia and the German admirals and captains.

Emperor William arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening on board the imperial yacht Hohenzollern. As she entered the harbor she had the stars and stripes flying from her stern mast. As she passed by Rear Admiral Cotton the German flag was dipped three times. This was unprecedented.

At the reception Admiral Cotton, thanked the emperor in the name of the president of the United States for the courtesy shown to the United States navy.

The Hohenzollern entered the lane of warships, at the upper end of which were the American ships. The emperor stood alone on the bridge. The crews manning the crossrees, turrets and sides of each of the American ships gave his majesty three cheers as the yacht passed, which he acknowledged by saluting continuously.

The imperial colors were flown from the aftermast of each American warship. Aboard the Kearsarge was a party of Americans, including Ambassador Tower, R. R. Ritt, secretary of the Berlin embassy; Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt and Mrs. Potts, wife of the United States naval attaché.

Earlier in the day Rear Admiral Cotton had received a telegram from the emperor saying his majesty would be pleased to receive him and the other commanders of the American ships soon after his arrival. Consequently, the rear admiral assembled the captains on his flagship and just as the Hohenzollern was attached to her mooring buoy Rear Admiral Cotton's barge reached the yacht's gangway. Capt. Usedom met Rear Admiral Cotton, Capt. Walker, Hempill, Cornwall and McCrea, Lieut. Hassey, of the admiral's staff, and Naval Attache Potts at the head of the gangway and presented them to Emperor William, who was standing two or three steps away with his suite grouped behind him. His majesty shook hands and conversed for a minute with each of the American officers, saying how glad he was to see them in German waters.

President Roosevelt Sends a Telegram to Emperor William.

Washington, June 27.—President Roosevelt yesterday sent the following telegram of thanks to Emperor William in reply to the latter's message regarding the American squadron now at Kiel:

"Washington, D. C., June 26.—I thank your majesty for your gracious welcome to the United States squadron and for the complimentary expressions of your dispatch. I had already received notice from Admiral Cotton of the kindness shown him and his squadron by your majesty. I am deeply impressed by these tokens of your majesty's friendship and good will towards the United States, and I reciprocate in the heartiest manner the sentiments which your dispatch conveys.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

DRIGGS INDICTED.

Charged with Unlawfully Agreeing to Receive Money for Procuring a Contract from United States Government.

New York, June 25.—Former Congressman Driggs was indicted by the federal grand jury in Brooklyn yesterday. He appeared before Judge Thomas and gave bail. The indictment grew out of the investigation into postoffice affairs made by the grand jury.

Four indictments were found, all practically alike. Each charged that Driggs, between July 29 and 24, 1900, unlawfully agreed to receive and did receive a \$500 check from the Brandt-Deut Co. for procuring a contract from the United States government for making and delivering 250 automatic cashiers for the postoffice department.

Mr. Driggs refused absolutely to comment on his indictment. He has previously admitted, however, receiving a salary of \$12,500 from the Brandt-Deut Co. for introducing its machines, but claimed that the work he did for the company was done before he was sworn in as congressman, but after his election.

Dates for Yacht Races Changed.

New York, June 25.—The regatta committee of the New York Yacht club announced yesterday that the dates for the special races of the yachts Constitution, Columbia and Reliance at Newport have been changed and finally fixed as follows: June 29 and 30 and July 1, 2, 3 and 4. As planned originally the series was to end July 8.

Robbed of \$60,000.

Pueblo, Col., June 25.—A real estate agent named Herrington, from Omaha, who stopped here on his way east from Durango, was robbed at the Union depot last night of a value said to contain \$60,000 worth of securities.

Iowa Democrats.

Des Moines, Ia., June 25.—With the delegates evenly divided upon the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform, the state democratic convention was called to order yesterday morning in the new Auditorium by George F. Rinehart, of Newton, chairman of the state central committee. The following ticket was nominated: Governor, J. B. Sullivan; lieutenant governor, D. B. Batters; county judge of supreme court, John H. Caldwell; of Iowa superintendent of public instruction, A. R. McCook, of Howard,

CORNELL DAY.

She Wins All Three Races in Intercollegiate Contests—Pennsylvania Second in Four-Oared Event.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., June 27.—Varsity four-oared race, two miles: Cornell first, time 10 minutes 34 seconds, third of a length over Pennsylvania, second, time 10 minutes 35 4-5 seconds; third, Wisconsin, time 10 minutes 55 3-5 seconds; fourth, Columbia, time 11 minutes and 14 seconds. Best previous time in four-oared race 10 minutes 31 1-5 seconds, made by Pennsylvania in 1900.

Freshman race, eight-oared, two miles: Cornell first, time 9 minutes 18 seconds; Syracuse second, time 9 minutes 22 1-5 seconds; Wisconsin third, time 9 minutes 32 seconds; Columbia fourth, time 9 minutes 41 seconds; Pennsylvania fifth, time 9 minutes 45 seconds. Best previous time 9 minutes 19 1/2 seconds, made by Yale in 1897.

Varsity race, four miles, eight-oared: Cornell first, time 18 minutes 57 seconds; Georgetown second, time 19 minutes 27 seconds; Wisconsin third, time 19 minutes 29 2-5 seconds; Pennsylvania fourth, time 19 minutes 33 3-5 seconds; Syracuse fifth, time 19 minutes 36 2-5 seconds; Columbia sixth, time 19 minutes 54 1-5 seconds. Best previous time, 18 minutes 53 1-5 seconds, made by Cornell in 1901.

For the first time in years there were distinct surprises in the intercollegiate races here yesterday. Two crews of practically unknown quantities and whose coaches had not predicted or had not hoped for them anything better than fourth or fifth places in their respective races, each finished second in the two most important races of the day. The Syracuse university crew took such close second honors in the freshmen race that for the last half mile it was a serious question whether her boys would not pull to victory. Georgetown university in the varsity race, while finishing a very bad second to the phenomenal crew put in the race by Cornell university, walked away from the other four crews in the race, old timers with the exception of Syracuse, in a manner that made the rowing sharps simply throw up their hats for joy. Columbia university crews, from which very much had been promised, finished in the worst possible shape, although in the betting, in the general predictions and in the prognostications of her coach, she was supposed to have an excellent chance in both the four-oared and varsity races. As it was, she finished last in the four-oared race.

It was, as it has been now for the past two years, Cornell day. As in last year's regatta Cornell won all three races, and while only one record was broken, it was the general consensus of opinion last night that had the Cornell varsity crew been pressed the record would have been broken even in that race.

DUN'S WEEKLY REVIEW.

Low Temperature Curtailed Trade in Dry Goods and Clothing—Iron and Steel Market Has Scaled.

New York, June 27.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade says:

No definitely unfavorable element is apparent in the business situation, but there are several uncertainties that engender conservatism. In regard to distribution of merchandise, the long period of low temperature has curtailed trade in dry goods, clothing and other reasonable lines.

After further moderate concessions in prices of iron and steel, especially in pig iron and partly finished shapes, the market has steadied, and there are indications that no additional reductions of consequence are probable for the present. Buyers are still uncertain as to whether the bottom has been reached, and there is no eagerness to place contracts. Concessions are no longer readily obtained, however, and the tone is improving. While it is well known that a large amount of new machinery is specified in plants in course of erection or contemplated, there is an inclination to delay the placing of contracts as long as possible. Much of interest has developed during the past week in regard to the foreign situation. Contracts for steel rails were placed abroad, presumably because of early shipment required.

Manufacturers of cotton good have again advanced quotations in several lines, notably sheetings, although there is no attempt to secure prices in proportion to the present position of the raw material. Production is being steadily curtailed and supplies of goods will soon be abnormally light. No improvement is reported in the character of reports from jobbers or retailers at chief points of distribution, except that moderate success was attended the semi-annual clearance sales by local jobbers. New lines of light weight woolsens for next spring are still confined to narrow and low grade goods.

Failures this week were 23 in the United States against 299 last year and 19 in Canada, compared with 20 a year ago.

Entitled to Receive Contract.

Washington, June 27.—Assistant Attorney General Robb, of the post-office department, yesterday submitted to First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne a decision in the money order contract case which holds that the bid of Paul Herman, of New York, who submitted a bid \$45,000 below that of the present contractor, meets the requirements of law and that he is therefore entitled to receive the contract.

A Jealous Man's Crime.

Sherman, Conn., June 27.—Angered over her refusal to marry him, P. H. Worden, of Carmel, N. Y., yesterday killed Edith Rosece, also of that town, by cutting her throat. He then attacked Mrs. Sherman Rosece, sister-in-law of Miss Rosece, with a hammer, crushing her skull and inflicting probably fatal injuries. He then attempted to kill himself by shooting. The cause assigned for Worden's acts is that he was insanely jealous of Miss Rosece and killed her in a rage because she declined to marry him.