

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Published Every Thursday.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Per Year \$2.00. In Advance \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES: Advertisements 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; each subsequent insertion 10 cents per square. Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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.

President Roosevelt has sent to the Smithsonian institution a small stuffed mouse, which the president captured on his last western trip and stuffed and mounted himself.

The royal family of Sweden is a thrifty one. It has a civil list of very nearly a half million dollars from Norway and Sweden, and in addition the king has a little more than \$82,000 a year from the fund voted to King Carl XIV. and his successors.

Play distinguishes the higher from the lower animals, and it signifies possibility of education. Fishes do not play at all; the lower mammals can hardly be taught to play, and birds are entirely devoid of that instinct.

Of all the larger cities of the country, Chicago has the largest proportion of males in its total population. During the last 20 years Chicago has averaged 5.3 per cent. more males than females, while New York has averaged 2.8 per cent. more females than males.

Billmore, the magnificent 130,000-acre estate owned by George W. Vanderbilt, in North Carolina, may be converted into a vast hunting and fishing preserve for the use of one of the most exclusive and fashionable sportsmen's clubs in the country.

Consider first the volume of business the post office handles, says the World's Work. Through 75,924 post offices, and in such mass as to require for railroad transportation 31 trains each a mile long traveling 203 times around the equator, more than 745,000,000 pounds of matter was delivered last year.

Robert Davies, a wealthy Welsh shipowner, who owns considerable property on either side of the Menai bridge, has completed the necessary arrangements for transferring a capital sum of £135,000 to the authorities of the Calvinistic Methodist mission in the Khasi Hills, India.

One of the most picturesque landmarks in the vicinity of Philadelphia is the historic Red Lion inn, just across Poquessing creek from the city, in Bucks county. Once a bustling relay station for New York stage coaches, and long afterward a rarely visited roadside hostelry, the Red Lion has of late come into prominence and prosperity again.

The Hon. Alfred Deakin, who succeeds Sir Edmund Barton as premier of the Australian commonwealth, is the youngest man in the ministry. He is an Australian born, and has just completed his 47th year.

STRIKING HIS GAIT.



—Chicago Inter Ocean.

THE CLEVELAND TALK.

Grover May Act as a Sort of Hitching Post for the Old-Fashioned Democracy.

According to the intimations of some of his friends, the reason why Mr. Cleveland allows the use of his name as a democratic possibility is that he wants to "create a nucleus of conservative democratic sentiment, around which a candidate will be selected who will be widely different from the nominee of 1896 and 1900."

This may be all true, observes the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, but there are a good many democrats and other persons who think that the ex-president would take another term if he could get it. Very nearly all the Bryan faction of the party feel pretty confident that Cleveland is in the field for the nomination.

Probably the Cleveland talk will have some effect toward bracing up the anti-Bryan section of the democracy. That faction, it seems safe to say, will dominate the convention of 1904. They control the east, and the south apparently is more than willing this time to aid the east and cut away from the west.

Defeat of Tom Johnson.

In Ohio the defeat of Tom Johnson as a democratic candidate for governor was plainly enough foreshadowed weeks ago when his habitual demagoguery and vanity led him to assail with insinuation and vituperation many of the best democrats of the state.

Mr. Bryan is not favorably impressed with the idea that a Connecticut bequest should be scaled down to the level of a 40-cent dollar.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ELECTIONS.

Presence of the Return of the Old Democracy to Power in Some Sections.

The result of the election in New York city is regrettable, but it should not lead to a hopeless pessimism. Unless the city is truly an abomination in the sight of the Lord the 300,000 persons who voted for McClellan can hardly be all bad.

The most instructive feature of the contest is that which shows how difficult it is for our American municipalities to get clear of the party system. When due allowances are made for all the other influences that were at work, it is still clear that McClellan was elected primarily because he was a democrat.

Generally speaking, the state elections were not of great significance, but there was a reassertion of democratic strength in Maryland which Mr. Gorman will make the most of, while Johnson's burial in Ohio was so complete as to suggest that democrats as well as republicans cheerfully assisted at the obsequies.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

D. B. Hill was the only man in the country who couldn't get any satisfaction out of the elections, no matter which way they went.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Mr. Bryan has been called a falsifier. And it was done to his face and by a fellow democrat. Yet there was no bloodshed. Isn't Mr. Bryan afraid he will lose caste in the south and west?—Troy Times.

Some democratic organs show a disposition to use the fact that an occasional mill or mine has shut down as disproving the prosperity of the country. How they do gloat over calamity!—Troy Times.

It is said that Bryan has finally renounced the free silver doctrine as antiquated and has surrendered to the gold standard. It is proverbial that a full stomach and a fat pocketbook make a man optimistic and will even reconcile him to a large income on a gold basis.

Once there was a man of the name of Tom Johnson.—Chicago Tribune.

Golden Rule" Jones, after glancing over the election returns, expressed the conviction that the democratic party would never again elect a president. While there may be some ground for this belief, yet we are inclined to regard it as foolishly optimistic.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

A SHORT MESSAGE.

President Roosevelt Forwards One to Congress.

He Wants a Reciprocity Treaty With Cuba Approved—It Will Open a Large Market to Our Products and Benefit Both Americans and Cubans.

Washington, Nov. 10.—The following is the message of the president to the extraordinary session of congress: To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have convened the congress that I may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban government. I deem such legislation demanded not only by our interest but by our honor.

It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and it necessarily followed that she must also to a certain degree become included within the lines of our economic policy.

These interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us.

The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of greater expansion and which is especially important to the development of our export trade.

This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, mechanics and manufacturers.

We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and in the courage of our soldiers who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators who served her in peace and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government.

The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the senate. They now with equal force support the legislation by the congress which by the terms of the treaty is necessary to render it operative.

I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the senate and ratified by the Cuban government.

White House, November 10, 1903. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Naples, Italy, Nov. 10.—Minister of Finance Rosano committed suicide by shooting during Sunday night. Since the formation of the new cabinet the socialists had attacked Signor Rosano, charging him with corruption during his political career, challenging him to disprove the charges and adding that otherwise they would bring the matter up at the opening of the chamber of deputies.

Bridge Dealer Charged With Murder. Kansas City, Nov. 10.—Sheriff Love, of Kingfisher county, Oklahoma, created a sensation here yesterday by serving a warrant on J. W. Hoover, a prominent local business man, and agent of an Ohio bridge company, on an indictment returned in Oklahoma charging him with murder.

A New Counterfeit. Washington, Nov. 12.—The secret service yesterday announced the discovery of a new counterfeit \$20 national bank note on the Fourth national bank of Boston; check letter A; series 1892, Tillman register, Morgan treasurer. It is a poor photograph printed on two pieces of thin paper, with a few silk threads distributed between them.

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL.

Ex-State Senator John H. Holbrook Is Charged With Bribery at Lansing, Mich.—A Military Board Scandal.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 12.—A jury was secured Wednesday for the trial of ex-State Senator John Holbrook, charged with bribery in connection with the acquittal of Col. Eli Sutton, ex-member of the state military board and ex-regent of the State university, who was charged with being implicated in a \$50,000 fraud practiced on the state of Michigan in connection with supplies for the state troops during the Cuban war.

In his opening address for the people, Prosecutor Tuttle said it would be shown that when a grand jury was called to investigate the military board scandal suit it was arranged with Holbrook to employ a detective to watch the movements of the presiding judge, also that Holbrook arranged with Alderman William H. Meckale, who was a member of the grand jury, to keep him constantly informed as to what was going on in the jury room.

The people further charge that Holbrook arranged with ex-Sheriff Porter, ex-Deputy Sheriff Carl Loomis and ex-Chief of Police Sanford who were in office at the time of Sutton's trial, to aid in preventing conviction. It is alleged that after the original panel of jurymen had been exhausted and the sheriff had been ordered by the court to summon talesmen, Porter told Sutton he would subpoena any six men Sutton would name.

Lansing, Mich., Nov. 14.—Col. Eli R. Sutton, former member of the state military board and regent of the State university, on Friday resumed his testimony for the people in the trial of ex-State senator John Holbrook, on the charge of attempting to bribe a juror in Sutton's interest when the latter was on trial for complicity in the state military clothing frauds.

The witness said that Sheriff Porter called on him in Detroit before his trial and complained that he was poorly paid by the county and said he would be glad to do any special work Sutton might have in connection with his coming trial. After the trial commenced and the talesmen were ordered drawn, Sutton testified, Sheriff Porter offered to draw any six men that Sutton might name.

During the trial, the witness said, Chief of Police Sanford assured him that he had been in the jury room and learned that at least one juror would vote for acquittal. Deputy Sheriff Loomis, one of the officers in charge of the Sutton jury, answered a summons to the jury room after the jury had been deliberating on the juror's case and told the witness that the juror had voted to acquit. After his acquittal, Holbrook told the witness that he would have to have money to pay Loomis, Sanford and Detective Abels for their services.

VERY SEVERE STORM.

It Is Raging Over the Northwest—A Blizzard Follows Heavy Rainfall.

Salt Lake City, Utah, Nov. 12.—The whole Pacific coast from British Columbia and southern California and the states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Wyoming, Utah and western Colorado were swept by a storm yesterday that has resulted in an almost total prostration of telegraph service over the territory, and in the mountains has all but tied up the railroads in a regular midwinter blockade.

For five days rain has been falling without cessation in the Puget sound country, which turned into snow yesterday, accompanied by wind which last night blew at the rate of 35 miles an hour. Heavy gales are reported along the entire Pacific coast, in California accompanied by torrential rains. So far, however, no marine disasters have been reported. In the gorges of the Cascade mountains snow is reported to be four feet deep on the level and is still falling, and railroad traffic is seriously impeded in consequence.

At Helena and Butte and over the ranges of central and eastern Montana the storm turned into a blinding blizzard with eight inches of snow at Helena, six inches at Butte with a high wind and rapidly dropping temperature. Southward in Wyoming, Nevada and Utah there has been little precipitation so far.

A Very Fatal Explosion.

Butte, Pa., Nov. 14.—Two Italians were instantly killed and another fatally hurt by the explosion of dynamite which they were boring out yesterday. The men were part of a large force employed on the new Allegheny & Western railroad at Fairmont Station, three miles north of Chicora. Men 50 feet from the explosion were knocked down and houses were shaken in Chicora.

Arbitrators Adjourn.

The Hague, Nov. 14.—The Venezuelan arbitration tribunal adjourned Friday, sine die, the arguments having been concluded. The court will now consider its decision and will notify those interested of the date of its delivery.

Says They Were Martyrs.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 14.—In an interview last night Gen. Chatterton made public the result of his investigations during his recent trip to central Wyoming, in regard to the responsibility for the Indian outbreak. The governor states that there can be no question as to where the responsibility lies. The Indians were violating the laws of Wyoming, knowingly and willfully, and the murdered officers were martyrs to their duty. The governor declared that he would insist on a thorough trial, if for no other reason than to vindicate the dead officers.

CANAL MUST BE DUG

Not by a Private Company but by Uncle Sam.

Recent Events Made It Necessary for President Roosevelt to Rewrite That Part of His Annual Message to Congress that Relates to the Isthmus.

Washington, Nov. 14.—For several weeks President Roosevelt has had in preparation his annual message to congress, to be presented at the opening of the regular session on the first Monday of December. That part of the message in which the president discussed the negotiations between the United States and the government of Colombia for an isthmian canal treaty was completed about two weeks ago. Events which have occurred on the isthmus and in this country since that time have made it necessary for the president to completely rewrite that part of the message touching the canal question.

In the opening sentence of his discussion of the negotiations with Colombia the president said: "I regret to report that contrary to all expectations the government of Colombia refused to ratify the treaty for building a canal across the isthmus of Panama."

Then after stating that the treaty had been negotiated at the earnest request of the government of Colombia and subsequently was disapproved by the Colombian senate, the president said that the powers exercised by the United States under the treaty of 1846 were so large in the protection of transit across the isthmus that it sometimes had been questioned whether it was necessary now to obtain a treaty for the purpose of building a canal.

Continuing he wrote: "High authorities on international law hold that the canal can be dug as an incident to exercising the power to prevent the obstruction of traffic across the isthmus. Nevertheless, in accordance with our settled policy of behaving with scrupulous fairness and generosity towards our weaker sister republics of the south, taking no position that can even by implication be treated as unfriendly, unless literally forced thereto, we have endeavored to provide for the building of the canal by treaty. In this treaty we went as far as possible in making concessions to the United States of Colombia. No further concessions can, or should, be made by this government."

The president then stated that the circumstances of the canal case were peculiar. The canal, said he, must be dug. It will be demanded by the interests of this nation and by those of the civilized world. The United States had solemnly pledged its word that it should be free to the commerce of the world, "reserving to ourselves merely the right to see that it shall never be used to our military disadvantage."

"A private company which in the past undertook to build the canal has failed. The events of the last few years warrant us in now saying not only that the canal shall not be constructed by any foreign government, but that it must not be constructed by any private company. It must, therefore, be dug by the government of the United States."

Referring further along to the territory bisected by the canal, the president wrote:

"On the one hand the United States desires to safeguard with scrupulous care the interest and the honor of such country or countries. On the other hand, in my judgment, it is time to declare that the beginning of the canal cannot be much longer delayed. Panama does not desire to be unreasonable or impatient; but it cannot and will not permit any body or men permanently to obstruct one of the great world highways of traffic; and refusal to permit the building of the canal amounts to such obstruction. Of course to insist upon unreasonable terms is equivalent to a refusal."

Adverting to that phrase of the Spooner law which says that the president shall have reasonable time to determine as between the Panama and Nicaragua routes, the president wrote: "Reasonable time in the case of such an enterprise as this, an enterprise which has been thought of for nearly four centuries, which has been planned in detail and worked at for half a century, and which when completed will endure for ages and will change the geography of a hemisphere and the trade routes of the world, must of course, mean whatever time is necessary to convince ourselves that the course we are following is wise and proper."

"It seems evident that in a matter such as this we should finally decide which is the best route; and if the advantages of this route over any other possible route are sufficiently marked we should then give notice that we can no longer submit to trifling or insincere dealing on the part of those whom the accident of position has placed in temporary control of the ground through which the route must pass; that if they will come to agreement with us in straightforward fashion we shall in return act not only with justice, but with generosity, and that if they fail to come to such agreement with us, we must forthwith take the matter into our own hands."

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