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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.

All business or nearly all in New South Wales is conducted through "trade industrial unions." Up to March, 1903, 108 unions of employes and 82 unions of employers had been registered in the arbitration court.

Several members of congress smoke pipes, but only one has nerve enough to do so in public. The exception is Senator William J. Stone, of Missouri, who rode down Pennsylvania avenue on a trolley car the other day smoking a short, black brier, and evidently getting a great deal of comfort out of his pipe.

A discovery of a large coal bed has been made in the mountains of the department of Yoro, in Honduras. The prospective coal field has been named "El Porvenir." Expert examination and test of several samples of the coal taken from or near the surface establish the claim that it cokes with excellent result.

The commercial relations between France and the United States continue to be thoroughly unsatisfactory, and must so continue as long as imports from the United States are dutiable, with a few exceptions, at the maximum rate of the tariff, while competing nations without important exception secure the minimum rate.

Prof. Albert Eulenberg, the well-known German neurologist, agrees with Dr. May Schiller's physician, that actors are more nervous than women. He thinks that the plays of Ibsen, Hauptmann and Bjornson are particularly injurious to them, and mentions the case of one actor who was utterly wrecked by one of the modern realistic plays.

Paris has revised a new mode of dueling for young women whose feelings have been ruffled. Two such recently decided that their honor demanded a duel. Having no weapons conveniently at hand, ingenuity came to the rescue. Each took off a stocking and filled it with sand. At last accounts the vanquished was reported in a hospital probably dying.

Agricultural scientists are unqualifiedly enthusiastic over the future of the Cashew nut, which grows in Porto Rico on a tree which attains a height of 40 feet. Roasted, no other nut can compare with it in delicious flavor in the opinion of David G. Fairchild, agricultural explorer for the United States. "Burnt almonds," said Mr. Fairchild, "are flat in comparison."

There is one feature in the work of the Carnegie institution which is of wide-spread importance, and that is the selection of 25 "research assistants," to each of whom is given a sum of \$1,000 or \$1,200. These "research assistants" are, for the most part, young persons who have already been well trained and are prepared to prosecute definite lines of investigation under the guidance of older, higher qualified leaders.

Recent excavations on the site of ancient Naukratis, on the delta of the Nile, have brought to light, among other things, a possible relic of Herodotus, to whose description of the luxurious Greek settlement we owe much of our knowledge of it. He visited the city in the latter part of the fifth century B. C. The relic in question is the base of a painted vase inscribed "Herodotou." This vase was found within the Hellenic precinct.

Mme. Takahira, wife of the Japanese minister to the United States, prefers American costumes to those of her sisters in the East. Madame is the only Oriental woman presiding over a legation at Washington. She is a dainty little lady, with the exquisite delicate molding of the Japanese. She is scarcely five feet high, but graceful in her carriage and movements. She has learned to speak English fluently since her arrival in this country three years ago.

Not counting the navies the world's ships are 29,943 steam vessels and 12,182 sailing craft. Boys of 21 can remember when sails outnumbered steamers 100 to 1. The familiar expression "a fleet of forty sails" will have to walk the plank pretty soon. It may be "a fleet of forty screws," or "a fleet of forty propellers." England's part in the tonnage is over 16,000,000 and ours is 3,611,956. Germany comes next, with 3,283,247, then Norway, strange to tell, with 1,653,740.

THE PANAMA AFFAIR.

American Rights and Interests Justify the Chief Executive's Action.

When the people of Panama revolted against the venal and injurious control of Colombia it was inevitable that the United States should recognize the authority they might set up for themselves. There has not yet been a distinct and categorical recognition of an independent republic of Panama. There has been only the anticipation of a de facto government which would be entitled to such treatment when it should be created, and meanwhile an acknowledgment that the provisional authorities of the revolutionists are the only authorities on the ground, says the Philadelphia Press.

What less could our government do? There is no representative or emblem of Colombian authority left in Panama. The only authority is that of the revolutionary force. It is in possession. It has already created a provisional government. What else can be dealt with? It will promptly establish a regular government. What else can be recognized? The full recognition is sure to come when an undisputed de facto government shall be in full control; and the measure of recognition which the president has extended was inevitable as soon as any matters came up which required dealing with the authorities in possession. The only question is whether the president has been unduly precipitate. We do not see that he has been. He has done only what would have been unavoidable soon at the latest, and his prompt and vigorous action has doubtless conduced to a speedy and peaceful solution.

It is said that our government has interposed in a conflict between a friendly republic and one of its own states, and that the interference is as unjustifiable as would have been the threatened European intervention in our civil war against which we so vigorously protested. But there is no parallelism between the two cases. Our relation to Colombia and the isthmian territory is wholly exceptional. We are bound by treaty to see that the traffic of the world across the Isthmus of Panama shall be free and open. For more than half a century we have discharged that duty. By virtue of it we have repeatedly put our hand on the isthmus. The president is entirely right in saying that we have not only a treaty obligation, but an obligation to civilization in the matter. We are trustee of the world of isthmian transit. That responsibility compels us to interpose in the present issue between Colombia and Panama. If we did not there would be a struggle which would obstruct and imperil the transit, and to allow this would be to renounce our obligation as protector.

The United States is the primate of this continent and in the common interest it exercises the right of primacy. It has protected American nations from European aggression. It has thrown the panoply of the Monroe doctrine around the continent. There has been a growing feeling in thoughtful minds that the nature of our leadership required a larger degree of authority and influence over the relations of the countries which enjoy our protection. However this may ultimately work out, it is certain that we must be entirely secure in the territory which shall be traversed by the canal into which the United States will put many millions of dollars. The president is rightly taking thought and care on this point. In spite of the venality and stupidity of the conspirators at Bogota, the way is opening up for the construction of the Panama canal, and the president is acting for the American people in making the most of the opportunity.

PARAGRAPHIC POINTERS.

Reciprocity might serve as the missing democratic issue. As far as defined, republicans have no use for it. Free traders alone are crying for it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

With a more than usual forethought, the democratic leaders in congress have decided to ascertain whether or not the Panama issue is loaded before they blow down the barrel.—Detroit Free Press (Ind.).

A democratic issue, when found, has a tendency to evaporate suddenly. Imperialism is a recent example. It went out so completely that even Edward Atkinson makes no sign.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The story that Mr. Bryan and his friends have agreed to unite upon Richard Olney as their candidate for the presidential nomination next year is just a trifle less startling than would be a report that they had decided to concentrate on Grover Cleveland.—N. Y. World (Dem.).

Representative southern newspapers are very earnest in approval of the government's course with regard to Panama. The south wishes that isthmian canal completed, as it has a special interest in the business which will be opened up thereby, and it does not want to see a moment's delay longer than is necessary. If the democrats in congress who are talking of opposing the Panama programme expect in that way to make themselves "solid" with the solid south, they probably reckoning without their host.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The young men who have taken a contract to split the republican party wide open seven days in the week and 52 weeks in the year, are hard at work, but the party continues to do business at the old stand.—Indianapolis Journal.

According to advices from Liverpool, Mr. Bryan, who was interviewed on landing at that port, said, speaking of the presidential election, that "he thought he would not again be a candidate, but that nothing as yet had been decided." This would appear to indicate that Mr. Bryan is contemplating the possibility of his running again.—Binghamton (N. Y.) Leader (Dem.).

MEN AND ISSUES LACKING.

The Democracy is Without a Single Pretax for Being in Existence.

It is significant that when Representative Grosvenor the other day cited a list of states which would give the republicans 263 electoral votes for 1904 no democrat questioned its authenticity. The 25 states on the Ohio congressman's roll give the republicans 24 votes in excess of the number required to elect. These are the states which are cited as certain to declare for the republicans in the balloting. While there may have been democrats within sound of his voice who believed that some one or other of those states might have a chance to go to the democratic candidate, not one of these democrats doubted that the republicans would have more than enough votes to elect their ticket. No democrat anywhere who has any reputation for sanity predicts or thinks that his party will carry the country in 1904. Every man of any standing in the democratic party believes that President Roosevelt will be elected next year.

One of the reasons why no democrat questions the general presumption that the republican party will sweep the country in 1904 is that no democrat believes his side has either a man or an issue which can command the popular support. While several persons—Cleveland, Gorman, Hill, McClellan, Parker, Olney and others—have been mentioned in connection with the nomination, there is no enthusiasm in any quarter for any of them. The coterie of Cleveland idolaters go no farther than to say that he would come nearer to winning than any other democrat could. None of them imagines that he could get the 239 votes in the electoral college which would be required to elect him. Moreover, only a corporal's guard of democrats can be found anywhere who want him nominated, or who think that, if nominated, he would hold all the states which Bryan had in 1900. No interest is felt in Gorman outside of a few of the southern states. His race issue, which he thought would create a cyclone of enthusiasm for him in the south, excites only a mild sort of an interest, although a large majority of the democrats of the south are in favor of the negro extirpation which Gorman is understood to be ready to champion.

On issues there is as great a poverty among the democrats as there is on men. No democrat can say with any approach to confidence what his party will declare for in 1904. Gorman attempted to get the caucus of his party in his chamber to attack the president on the Panama question, but it broke away from him. He found that his followers were so discordant on that and on other questions that he despaired of being able to get unity of action among them on anything. Not a question is before the people of the United States that the democracy can unite on. Every issue that comes up between this time and the close of the long session of congress next summer the republicans will be able to get democratic votes on if those votes should be needed. On the Panama policy more democrats are on Roosevelt's side than are on Gorman's. All the southern members, with a few exceptions, can be relied on to aid the republicans in the administration's policy on the isthmus. If any aid should be needed. The canal treaty which the administration and the representatives of the republic of Panama have just framed will receive the support of many democrats in the senate. Neither an issue nor a man is in sight on the democratic side which can command any general interest among the members of that party. So far as regards the leading issues of republican policy, this is an era of good feeling for the country. Sensible democrats of all sections see this. This is the reason why predictions of big republican majorities in the electoral college of 1904 excite no dissent from democrats, for they realize that while these estimates may possibly err in details, they are mathematically correct on the main fact that republican sentiment is still at flood tide throughout the United States.

Nothing Slow About Them. Speaking of "quick action," there is certainly nothing slow about the president and Secretary Hay, when it comes to taking advantage of any situation that may arise, and getting out of it all there is in it for the American people. The world has scarcely realized that there has been a revolution in Panama, but within two weeks the new republic has been recognized, its minister has been received in Washington, and a new canal treaty has been threshed out, licked into shape and signed. When anything is to be done it may as well be done at once, and so long as good judgment is exercised, the quicker the better. Now, if the senate will only become imbued with the same spirit of energy and realize a good thing when it sees it—and realize it quickly—there is no good reason why work on this long-deferred and much-needed canal should not begin speedily.—Indianapolis Journal.

Bryan expresses surprise that people in England should have recognized him. As like the Bourbons, he never changes, any recognition could not be very difficult anywhere. He will be lucky if the people abroad don't get to know him too well.—Philadelphia Press.

The democrats are uncertain as to the attitude they should assume toward the Cuban question, which means, of course, that they will keep their eyes open for political issues. If the republican senators are likely to approve the president's recommendations, the democrats will probably take the other side.—Cleveland Leader.

BUBBLE BURSTED.

Dr. Dowie's Zion City in the Hands of Receivers.

Financial Difficulties Overwhelm the Self-Styled "Elijah III"—He Appeals to His Followers to Sell Their Property and Help God's Church Work.

Chicago, Dec. 2.—Financial difficulties which began during the crusade of John Alexander Dowie, the self-styled "Elijah III," and his restoration host to New York a month ago and which have been rapidly increasing since Dowie's return culminated last night in the federal courts taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Ill. This town, which was founded two years ago by Dowie, has a population of over 10,000, is the general headquarters for Dowie's church and is said to represent an expenditure of \$20,000,000.

Fred M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago national bank, and Albert D. Currier, a law partner of Congressman E. V. Rieu, were appointed receivers of the property. Their bonds were fixed at \$100,000 by Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States district court, who made the appointment on the petition of several creditors.

The bankruptcy proceedings against Dowie were based on the allegation that he is insolvent and that while in this financial condition he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment, on November 2, to the E. Streeter Lumber Co. for \$3,770. Dowie has been hard pressed by his creditors, especially since it was announced that his recent mission to New York had proved unsuccessful financially.

Dowie accumulated a large sum as the head of the Christian Catholic church, the assets of the organization being estimated at between \$20,000,000 and \$30,000,000. There was a large outlay of money, however, when Zion City was started. Then lace and costly candy industries were started, and as both of these ventures have never been paying investments a great deal more money was tied up. Dowie's differences with his brother-in-law, Stevenson, over the management of the lace factory cost more than \$100,000 and other suits recently begun in Lake county by creditors are said to aggregate a large sum.

Last Wednesday Dowie's first confession of weakness was made at a rally in the tabernacle at Zion City. "A lot of you people have cash in your pockets," Dowie said to his followers. "Dig down and get it out. It is God's and we need it in our work. You're cowards if you don't give it up."

Dowie talked in the same strain for more than an hour, tears glistening on his cheeks as he told of the financial straits in which the Zion industries found themselves.

Instead of frightening many into depositing, this appeal sent a long line of people to the bank on Friday, when they lined up at the paying teller's window drawing out their money. Less than \$3,000 was deposited in the bank on Friday, while the amount withdrawn was twice as much.

Yesterday Dowie asked the members of Zion more urgently than ever for money. He declared that he must have \$500,000 without delay. This sum, he said, he was willing to take in short loans, but that they must be forthcoming immediately. In the effort to remedy the condition of affairs at Zion City hundreds of letters were sent out to Dowie's followers in other parts of the country.

In these letters, in which glowing prospects of Zion City's future were painted, and in which Dowie himself is quoted as praying that all those who believe in him will "follow the Lord," all Dowieites are urged—at least commended—to sell their farms, stores and everything else and come at once to Zion City and take up the work of the church. All of those who have money in banks near where they now live were asked to draw that money out of the banks and send it for deposit at Zion City.

Last night the receivers and their attorneys called upon Dowie and read to him the petition and order of court which placed Zion in the hands of a receiver.

The order of court issued compels Dowie to appear in court December 11.

Chicago, Dec. 3.—A great gathering of the Dowieites was held in the tabernacle at Zion City last night. It was called by Dowie for the purpose of starting a fund of \$1,000,000 with which to pay off all the indebtedness that hangs over Zion City and himself. The outpouring of his followers was not one to bring cheer to the heart of the general overseer of Zion.

Dowie gave to his followers a statement of the financial situation of Zion City, told them that the assets were ample, the only trouble being that he was not able to realize upon them at once. All he needed was a contribution of ready money with which to tide over the present crisis in the affairs of the city and, this once done, Zion would grow to greater power than ever before.

"We want \$1,000,000," he said "and I want the faithful here in Zion City to contribute half of that sum. I want it now; tonight."

The collection taken up is said to have amounted to less than \$1,000.

Accepted Carnegie's Gift. Philadelphia, Dec. 2.—City council committee on free libraries yesterday voted to accept from Andrew Carnegie the gift of \$1,500,000 for the building of 30 branch libraries in this city. The gift was contingent on the city furnishing the sites, appropriating 10 per cent. of the total cost of the libraries for maintenance and purchasing the books. There was spirited opposition to the acceptance of the money because it made necessary an annual appropriation of about \$150,000 to maintain the libraries.

A BRAVE MAN.

Boatswain Deery, who Saved the Torpedo Boat Adder, will be Commended to the President for Performing an Heroic Feat.

Norfolk, Va., Dec. 5.—The naval tug Peoria, towing the submarine torpedo boat Adder, has arrived at the navy yard here. The Adder was saved by the heroism of Boatswain Deery, who responded to a call for volunteers and swam 100 yards with a line to the Adder from the tug and pulled a hawser after him. The Moccasin is ashore at Currituck and appears to be only slightly damaged. The Adder is leaking badly.

When Boatswain Deery responded to the call for a volunteer to swim to the Adder, a 34-mile gale, with mountainous seas, was crashing over the Peoria and burying the drifting submarine boats beneath tons of water. Deery, with a slender line fastened around his waist, plunged into the ocean and battled with wind and tide for a full hundred yards, finally reaching the Adder and gaining her deck. There he hauled a thick hawser aboard by means of the lifeline and made it fast.

At this time the Adder was being tossed about like a cork one minute, and driven far beneath the surface the next, rolling and wallowing in such a manner as to make it almost impossible to retain a position upon her scanty decking, but Deery held on and accomplished his work. Then he went back to the tug hand over hand on the hawser.

It is said at the navy yard that Boatswain Deery will be commended at once to the president for bravery. Lieut. English, commander of the Peoria, says the little boats towed very well until they were just off the Virginia capes.

There the heavy seas running at the time proved too much for the frail towing bits of the Adder, which was towing first, following the tug. They snapped short and the two submarine vessels went adrift.

The Peoria sought to catch them, but they drifted southward before the wind rapidly. There were only the broken bits on which to get a hold, so the tug could only run in between them and keep them from bumping together.

The seas were running entirely too high for the tug to run alongside the boats, and it would have been suicidal to have lowered a boat. All the Peoria could do, therefore, was to keep the boats apart.

All night this continued and then the line between the boats snapped.

It was then that Boatswain Deery, who comes from Brooklyn, performed his heroic act in a last attempt to save the boats. After he had made fast his line to the Adder and succeeded at the risk of his life in regaining the tug, consideration was given to anchoring the Moccasin, but it was seen that it would be impossible to anchor her. The tug could handle only one of the boats in the heavy seas. The Yankton appeared and the Moccasin was left to her, while the Peoria fought her way up the coast with the Adder.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

Prices of Commodities Average 2 Per Cent. Less than a Year Ago.

New York, Dec. 5.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: Trade is seasonably quiet, except in the lines affected by weather and those embracing holiday goods, which are in good demand. Activity is especially conspicuous among footwear jobbers and retailers. Commodities are generally lower in price, although a few important articles such as cotton, eggs and dairy products have risen sharply. For the year there is a decline of about 2 per cent.

Manufacturing conditions are still irregular, the best symptom of the week being the steadiness of iron and steel. Textile mills still find it difficult to secure prices in proportion to the raw material, the violent advance in cotton adding to the embarrassment of spinners who have only limited supplies on hand. Railway earnings in three weeks of November were 4.8 per cent larger than a year previous.

Several encouraging reports are received regarding the iron and steel situation. In most cases the proposed reductions in wages have met with no opposition and such business as comes forward is handled without interruption. Another good sign is that the past week has brought no further reductions in prices. Steel mills have received several fair contracts for structural shapes and railway supplies.

Failures this week were 331, against 204 for the corresponding week last year.

Judge Springer Dies. Washington, Dec. 5.—Ex-Representative William M. Springer, of Illinois, a democratic leader conspicuous in the house of representatives during the Forty-fourth to Fifty-third congresses, inclusive, and once chairman of the ways and means committee of the house, died at his residence in this city Friday, aged 64 years. His death was due to pneumonia contracted in Chicago Thanksgiving day.

Six Deaths from Fever. Butler, Pa., Dec. 5.—Only 11 new cases of typhoid fever were reported to the board of health Friday, but more deaths occurred than in any previous day since the epidemic commenced, the number being six, which makes the total to date 43. Last evening eight nurses and four doctors arrived from the western end of the state.

A Warning to Englishmen. London, Dec. 4.—The Board of Trade Journal for December prints a warning to British manufacturers from Seymour Bell, the British commercial agent in the United States, prophesying an extensive invasion of British markets by American firms in the near future. Mr. Bell writes that the decreasing demand in the United States for many classes of manufactured goods indicates that American firms will soon be looking abroad for markets in which to dispose of their surplus products at almost any price.

CURIOUS FOOD COMPOUND.

Old Bones, Alum, Flint and Sulphuric Acid for Raising Bread.

Housekeepers have recently been solicited by some of the grocers and by peddlers to try another kind of baking powder—"cheaper and just as good," as they say. This is another scheme of some baking powder manufacturer to get a new brand on the market by offering the grocer a large profit. Housekeepers are not usually much benefited by such changes. Alum baking powders are generally low priced, but they are well known to be detrimental to health. Large quantities of one of them were recently seized in New York, being found to be largely composed of sharp-pointed grains of ground flint and sulphuric acid!

Most of the so-called phosphate powders are mixed with alum. The manufacturer of a phosphate powder has patented the process of making the principal ingredient of his powder from bones digested with sulphuric acid.

Housekeepers do not want such mixtures in their food. They should never encourage peddlers nor admit testers or alleged experimenters in food within their doors, and when buying baking powder should get a brand well known to be made of cream of tartar, which is a healthful product of the grape.

CHICKEN LASSO.

New Invention Being Tried in the Commission District of Cleveland, O., Meeting with Great Success.

Chicken lassos are the latest. The inventor is a well-known man in the commission district, of Cleveland, O., and his device has become popular among the handlers of poultry in that locality. All dealers are supplied and farmers will be quick to adopt them.

A chicken hunt is a daily occurrence in the commission district. It is a common sight to see a crowd of men and boys running down Broadway, over wagons, through yards and over fences, after cackling hens, turkeys or ducks. The race continues for hours before the fugitives are caught.

But the evil has been corrected, and it is now an easy thing to capture the fowls. The new invention is a stiff wire, ten or 12 feet long, with a long narrow hook about the size of a chicken's leg at the end. The operator stealthily approaches the fowl, hooks it by the leg, and draws it in as an angler would a fish, then it is carried back in triumph to its coop.



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