CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished on application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, $2; each subsequent insertion 50 cents per square.

Local notices 10 cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent consecutive insertion.

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

Business cards, five lines or less, $5 per year; over five lines, at the regular rates of advertising.

No local inserted for less than 75 cents per issue.

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.

No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Alaska now supplies half the salmon of the world.

Greater New York has a population of 65,000 colored people.

Over 400,000 people in London live in single-room tenements.

The amount paid in pensions since the civil war is $3,134,271,548.

At a cost of $32,000,000 a large central railway station, with 32 tracks is to be built in Leipzig.

The latest cure for nervous diseases, according to a Swiss doctor, is tea made with melted snow.

The ease with which radium can be administered locally, as for instance in the nose or throat, is an invaluable advantage.

While off the Newfoundland banks the North German Lloyd line Hannover passed an iceberg on which were six large polar bears.

The German army sergeant who was charged with squirting ink at ladies in the streets has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The 1903 prune crop of France is estimated at 21,000,000 pounds, an increase of 9,000,000 pounds over the crop of the preceding year.

Austria has the largest duck farm and the largest incubator in the world. The incubator has a capacity of 11,400 ducks' eggs and 14,800 hens' eggs.

On the east coast of Lake Tchad, in Central Africa, a tree has been discovered, the wood of which is of less specific gravity than cork wood.

Liabilities $600,000, assets nil, is the balance sheet of a Russian army officer who had latterly managed to squander annually close on $125,000.

The French government has under consideration the construction of a palace in the Avenue de Trocadero as a residence for royal visitors to Paris.

The number of orange "trees of bearing age" in Florida on June 1, 1900, as given by the United States census, was 2,552,542; the number in California was 5,648,714.

At the Dorotheum, Vienna's great auction room, a lioness, described as "seven and a half months old, of beautiful form and without blemish," was sold for £16—the highest bid.

Frank Schmidt, of Jersey City, has made a tea kettle about the size of a pea with a capacity of two drops of water, and an alcohol lamp correspondingly small, out of half of a cent.

It is stated that, while gold coin remains in circulation in St. Petersburg and Moscow, it has almost disappeared from ordinary trade channels throughout the remainder of the empire.

Bourke (Victoria) has been visited by a plague of mosquitoes. So great was the number that the lamps were extinguished and for the remainder of the night the town was in absolute darkness.

Additional proof of the enormous change in French journalism in recent years is seen in the fact that the Petit Parisian now comes out as a 12-page paper. Ten years ago it was a little four-page sheet.

Kansas harvests more wheat than any other state in the union. In its wheat belt of 30 counties not one county raises less than 1,000,000 bushels. Sumner county has a record of 6,812,102 bushels.

Every man, woman and child in the United States took, on an average, 63 rides on the street cars last year, according to a recent report of the census bureau. That was 31 rides more than they had taken in 1899.

It is thought by those interested in the sale in London of the original manuscript of Milton's "Paradise Lost" that the offer of $250,000 for the work is made by J. Pierpont Morgan.

President Schurman, of Cornell, says the students' day ought to be divided as follows: Ten hours' study, two hours for meals, three hours for athletics, one hour for recreation and the remaining eight hours for sleep.

Morris Williams, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., who has just been made president of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., started work in the mines as a breaker boy, and has risen through all grades until he now has charge of 10,000 men.

All the pallbearers at the funeral of Jessica Ormand, an old colored "mamy" of Atlanta, Ga., who died the other day, were white men who had known her when she was a slave. Several of these had been nursed by her in their infancy.

Lydia Wiedelman, of Calumet, Mich., is champion fat girl; only 16 years old, she tips the scales at 365 pounds. Ever since her birth her growth in weight has been remarkable, but she has gained most in the last two or three years.

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON PANAMA CANAL

President Roosevelt Transmits His Views to Congress.

TREATY SHOULD BE RATIFIED

Says There Was No Complicity on Part of This Government in Revolution —Charges Colombia with Greed —All Interests Demand Canal.

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Roosevelt's special message to the senate on the subject of the Panama canal treaty treats largely of the Panama rebellion, the incidents leading up to it and the part of the United States in it.

He refers to the previous legislation authorizing the president to conclude a treaty with Colombia for the building of the canal, and if after a reasonable lapse of time it was found impossible to secure the necessary territory from Colombia to revert to the Nicaraguan route for the construction of the canal. The later alternative, he says, is now unnecessary, as the control of the necessary territory at Panama has been secured. Referring to the rejection of the treaty with Colombia by that nation, he says:

"This act marked the climax of the effort on the part of the United States to secure, so far as legislation was concerned, an interoceanic canal across the isthmus. The effort to secure a treaty for this purpose with one of the Central American republics did not stand on the same footing with the effort to secure a treaty under any ordinary conditions.

"Under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty it was explicitly provided that the United States should control, police and protect the canal which was to be built, keeping it open for the vessels of all nations on equal terms. The United States thus assumed the position of guarantor of the canal and of its peaceful use by all the world. The guaranty included as a matter of course the building of the canal. The enterprise was recognized as responding to an international need; and it would be the veriest travesty on right and justice to treat the governments in possession of the isthmus as having the right 'to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them.'"

Position of United States.

"When this government submitted to Colombia the Hay-Herran treaty three things were, therefore, already settled:

"One was that the canal should be built. The time for delay, the time for permitting the attempt to be made by private enterprise, the time for permitting any government of anti-social spirit and of imperfect development to bar the work, was past. The United States had assumed in connection with the canal certain responsibilities not only to its own people, but to the civilized world, which imperatively demanded that there should no longer be delay in beginning the work.

"Second—While it was settled that the canal should be built without unnecessary or improper delay, it was no less clearly shown to be our purpose to deal not merely in a spirit of justice but in a spirit of generosity with the people through whose land we might build it. The Hay-Herran treaty, if it erred at all, erred in the direction of an over-generosity towards the Colombian government. In our anxiety to be fair we had gone to the very verge in yielding to a weak nation's demands what that nation was helplessly unable to enforce from us against our will. The only criticisms made upon the administration for the terms of the Hay-Herran treaty were for having granted too much to Colombia, not for failure to grant enough. Neither in the congress nor in the public press, at the time that this treaty was formulated, was there complaint that it did not in the fullest and amplest manner guarantee to Colombia everything that she could by any color of title demand.

"Nor is the fact to be lost sight of that the rejected treaty, while generously responding to the pecuniary demands of Colombia, in other respects merely provided for the construction of the canal in conformity with the express requirements of the act of the congress of June 28, 1902. By that act, as heretofore quoted, the president was authorized to acquire from Colombia, for the purposes of the canal, 'perpetual control' of a certain strip of land; and it was expressly required that the 'control' thus to be obtained should include 'jurisdiction' to make police and sanitary regulations and to establish such judicial tribunals as might be agreed on for their enforcement. These were conditions precedent prescribed by the congress; and for their fulfillment suitable stipulations were embodied in the treaty. It has been stated in public prints that Colombia objected to these stipulations, on the ground that they involved a relinquishment of her 'sovereignty;' but in the light of what has taken place, this alleged objection must be considered as an afterthought. In reality, the treaty, instead of requiring a cession of Colombia's sovereignty over the canal strip, expressly acknowledged, confirmed, and preserved her sovereignty over it. The treaty in this respect simply proceeded on the lines on which all the negotiations leading up to the present situation have been conducted. In those negotiations the exercise by the United States, subject to the paramount rights of the local sovereign, of a substantial control over the canal and the immediately adjacent territory, has been treated as a fundamental part of any arrangement that might be made. It has formed an essential feature of all our plans, and its necessity is fully recognized in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The congress, in providing that such control should be secured, adopted no new principle, but only incorporated in its legislation a condition the importance and propriety of which were universally recognized. During all the years of negotiation and discussion that preceded the conclusion of the Hay-Herran treaty, Colombia never intimated that the requirement by the United States of control over the canal strip would render unattainable the construction of a canal by way of the Isthmus of Panama; nor were we advised, during the months when legislation of 1902 was pending before the congress, that the terms which it embodied would render negotiations with Colombia impracticable. It is plain that no nation could construct and guarantee the neutrality of the canal with a less degree of control than was stipulated for in the Hay-Herran treaty. A refusal to grant such degree of control was necessarily a refusal to make any practicable treaty at all. Such refusal therefore squarely raised the question whether Colombia was entitled to bar the transit of the world's traffic across the isthmus.

"That the canal itself was eagerly demanded by the people of the locality through which it was to pass, and that the people of this locality no less eagerly longed for its construction under American control, are shown by the unanimity of action in the new Panama republic. Furthermore, Colombia, after having rejected the treaty in spite of our protests and warnings when it was in her power to accept it, has since shown the utmost eagerness to accept the same treaty if only the status quo could be restored. One of the men standing highest in the official circles of Colombia, on November 6, addressed the American minister at Bogota, saying that if the government of the United States would land troops to preserve Colombian sovereignty and the transit, the Colombian government would 'declare martial law; and, by virtue of vested constitutional authority, when public order is disturbed, [would] approve by decree the ratification of the canal treaty as signed; or, if the government of the United States prefers, [would] call extra session of the congress—with new and friendly members—next May to approve the treaty.' Having these facts in view, there is no shadow of question that the government of the United States proposed a treaty which was not merely just, but generous to Colombia, which our people regarded as erring, if at all, on the side of over-generosity; which was hailed with delight by the people of the immediate locality through which the canal was to pass, who were most concerned as to the new order of things, and which the Colombian authorities now recognize as being so good that they are willing to promise its unconditional ratification if only we will desert those who have shown themselves our friends and restore to those who have shown themselves unfriendly the power to undo what they did. I pass by the question as to what assurance we have that they would now keep their pledge and not again refuse to ratify the treaty if they had the power; for, of course, I will not for one moment discuss the possibility of the United States committing an act of such baseness as to abandon the new republic of Panama.

"Third.—Finally the congress definitely settled where the canal was to be built. It was provided that a treaty should be made for building the canal across the isthmus of Panama; and if, after reasonable time, it proved impossible to secure such treaty, that then we should go to Nicaragua. The treaty has been made; for it needs no argument to show that the intent of the congress was to insure a canal across Panama, and that whether the republic granting the title was called New Granada, Colombia or Panama mattered not one whit. As events turned out, the question of 'reasonable time' did not enter into the matter at all. Although, as the months went by, it became increasingly improbable that the Colombian congress would ratify the treaty or take steps which would be equivalent thereto, yet all chance for such action on their part did not vanish until the congress closed at the end of October; and within three days thereafter the revolution in Panama had broken out. Panama became an independent state, and the control of the territory necessary for building the canal then became obtainable. The condition uunder which alone we could have gone to Nicaragua thereby became impossible of fulfillment. If the pending treaty with Panama should not be ratified by the senate, this would not alter the fact that we could not go to Nicaragua. The congress has decided the route, and there is no alternative under existing legislation."

The president says that after the failure of the Colombian congress to ratify the treaty it seemed that the government would have to go to the Nicaragua route, and that he had made the original draft of his message to congress along that line. This was one of three alternatives that confronted the government. Another was that the people of Panama might take the protection of their own interests into their own hands and establish a government competent and willing to do its share in the construction of the canal. This is what occurred, and made the reverting to the Nicaraguan route unnecessary, and, in fact, impossible under the authority of the president as vested in him by the action of congress.

Report of Commander Hubbard.

The president emphatically denies that this government had any hand in the instigating of this revolution. He knew, as all the world did, that such was imminent, and the navy department took necessary measures to protect American interests, but nothing further. He gives copies of the orders sent to commanding officers of American warships, and their various reports upon the situation. He charges Colombia with virtually making war upon the United States at Colon, and quotes the report of Commander Hubbard of the Nashville, dated November 5, to sustain this charge. In this report Commander Hubbard says, in part:

"Pending a complete report of the occurrences of the last three days in Colon, Colombia, I most respectfully invite the department's attention to those of the date of Wednesday, November 4, which amounted to practically the making of war against the United States by the officer in command of the Colombian troops in Colon. At one o'clock p. m. on that date I was summoned on shore by a preconcerted signal, and on landing met the United States consul, vice consul and Col. Shaler, the general superintendent of the Panama railroad. The consul informed me that he had received notice from the officer commanding the Colombian troops, Col. Torres, through the prefect of Colon, to the effect that if the Colombian officers, Gens. Tobal and Amaya, who had been seized in Panama on the evening of the 3d of November by the independents and held as prisoners, were not released by two o'clock p. m. he, Torres, would open fire on the town of Colon and kill every United States citizen in the place, and my advice and action were requested. I advised that all the United States citizens should take refuge in the shed of the Panama Railroad company, a stone building susceptible of being put into good state for defense, and that I would immediately land such body of men, with extra arms for arming the citizens, as the complement of the ship would permit. This was agreed to and I immediately returned on board, arriving at 1:15 p. m. The order for landing was immediately given, and at 1:30 p. m. the boats left the ship with a party of 42 men under the command of Lieut. Commander H. M. Witzel, with Midshipman J. P. Jackson as second in command. Time being pressing, I gave verbal orders to Mr. Witzel to take the building above referred to, to put it into the best state of defense possible, and protect the lives of the citizens assembled there—not firing unless fired upon. * * * The Colombians surrounded the building of the railroad company almost immediately after we had taken possession, and for about one and a half hours their attitude was most threatening, it being seemingly their purpose to provoke an attack. Happily our men were cool and steady, and while the tension was very great no shot was fired. At about 3:15 p. m. Col. Torres came into the building for an interview and expressed himself as most friendly to Americans, claiming that the whole affair was a misapprehension and that he would like to send the alcalde of Colon to Panama to see Gen. Tobal and have him direct the discontinuance of the show of force. A special train was furnished and safe conduct guaranteed. At about 5:30 p. m. Col. Torres made the proposition of withdrawing his troops to Monkey Hill, if I would withdraw the Nashville's force and leave the town in possession of the police until the return of the alcalde on the morning of the 5th. After an interview with the United States consul and Col. Shaler as to the probability of good faith in the matter, I decided to accept the proposition and brought my men on board, the disparity in numbers between my force and that of the Colombians, nearly ten to one, making me desirous of avoiding a conflict so long as the object in view, the protection of American citizens, was not imperiled.

"I am positive that the determined attitude of our men, their coolness and evident intention of standing their ground, had a most salutary and decisive effect on the immediate situation and was the initial step in the ultimate abandoning of Colon by these troops and their return to Cartagena the following day.

"I feel that I cannot sufficiently strongly represent to the department the grossness of this outrage and the insult to our dignity, even apart from the savagery of the threat."

In view of the reports of the various naval officers in Panama waters the president concludes "that, instead of there having been too much provision by the American government for the maintenance of order and the protection of life and property on the isthmus, the orders for the movement of the American warships had been too long delayed; so long, in fact, that there were but 42 marines and sailors available to land and protect the lives of American men and women. It was only the coolness and gallantry with which this little band of men wearing the American uniform faced ten times their number of armed foes, bent on carrying out the atrocious threat of the Colombian commander, that prevented a murderous catastrophe. At Panama, when the revolution broke out, there was no American man-of-war and no American troops or sailors. At Colon, Commander Hubbard acted with entire impartiality towards both sides, preventing any movement, whether by the Colombians or the Panamans, which would tend to produce bloodshed. On November 9 he prevented a body of the revolutionists from landing at Colon."

No Complicity in Revolution.

Referring to the charges of complicity of this government in the revolution the president says:

"I hesitate to refer to the injurious insinuations which have been made of complicity by this government in the revolutionary movement in Panama. They are as destitute of foundation as of propriety. The only excuse for my mentioning them is the fear lest unthinking persons might mistake for acquiescence the silence of mere self-respect. I think proper to say, therefore, that no one connected with this government had any part in preparing, inciting or encouraging the late revolution on the Isthmus of Panama, and that save from the reports of our military and naval officers, given above, no one connected with this government had any previous knowledge of the revolution except such as was accessible to any person of ordinary intelligence who read the newspapers and kept up a current acquaintance with public affairs."

After thus treating extensively the events leading up to and during the revolution the president refers to the recognition of the new government by the United States, and in this connection he says:

"By the unanimous action of its people, without the firing of a shot—with a unanimity hardly before recorded in any similar case—the people of Panama declared themselves as independent republic. Their recognition by this government was based upon a state of facts in no way dependent for its justification upon our action in ordinary cases. I have not denied, nor do I wish to deny, either the validity or the propriety of the general rule that a new state should not be recognized as independent till it has shown its ability to maintain its independence. This rule is derived from the principle of nonintervention, and as a corollary of that principle has generally been observed by the United States. But, like the principle from which it is deduced, the rule is subject to exceptions; and there are in my opinion clear and imperative reasons why a departure from it was justified and even required in the present instance. These reasons embrace, first, our treaty rights; second, our national interests and safety; and, third, the interests of collective civilization."

Reasons for Ratification.

He reviews these reasons at considerable length and justifies the speedy recognition on either and all of them. He refers to precedents to show that treaties concluded with one nation are binding upon the successors of that nation, thus the treaty of 1846 with New Granada was transferred first to Colombia and now to Panama. Of th second reason he says:

"This recognition was, in the second place, further justified by the highest considerations of our national interests and safety. In all the range of our international relations, I do not hesitate to affirm that there is nothing of greater or more pressing importance than the construction of an interoceanic canal. Long acknowledged to be essential to our commercial development, it has become, as the result of the recent extension of our territorial dominion, more than ever essential to our national self-defense. . . . In the light of our present situation, the establishment of easy and speedy communication by sea between the Atlantic and the Pacific presents itself not simply as something to be desired, but as an object to be positively and promptly attained. Reasons of convenience have been superseded by reasons of vital necessity, which do not admit of indefinite delays."

In the same connection he charges Colombia with attempting to so delay the ratification of any canal treaty as to place that government in a position not only to secure the $10,000,000 offered it as compensation by this government, but to secure the $40,000,000 promised the Panama Canal company for its franchise and rights as well. By waiting until October 31, 1904, the franchise of the Panama company would have expired, and the Colombian government be in a position to seize its property and rights on the isthmus, and then be in a position to demand of the United States the payment to that government of both sums. In this connection he says:

"Such is the scheme to which it was proposed that the United States should be invited to become a party. The construction of the canal was to be relegated to the indefinite future, while Colombia was, by reason of her own delay, to be placed in the 'more advantageous' position of claiming not merely the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privilege of completing the canal, but also the $40,000,000 authorized by the act of 1902 to be paid for the property of the New Panama Canal company. That the attempt to carry out this scheme would have brought Colombia into conflict with the government of France cannot be doubted; nor could the United States have counted upon immunity from the consequences of the attempt, even apart from the indefinite delays to which the construction of the canal was to be subjected. On the first appearance of danger to Colombia, this government would have been summoned to interpose, in order to give effect to the guarantees of the treaty of 1846; and all this in support of a plan which, while characterized in its first stage by the wanton disregard of our own highest interests, was fitly to end in further injury to the citizens of a friendly nation, whose enormous losses in their generous efforts to pierce the isthmus have become a matter of history."

Of the third reason for speedy recognition the president says in part:

"In the third place, I confidently maintain that the recognition of the republic of Panama was an act justified by the interests of collective civilization. If ever a government could be said to have received a mandate from civilization to effect an object the accomplishment of which was demanded in the interest of mankind, the United States holds that position with regard to the interoceanic canal. Since our purpose to build the canal was definitely announced, there have come from all quarters assurances of approval and encouragement, in which even Colombia herself at one time participated; and to general assurances were added specific acts and declarations. In order that no obstacle might stand in our way, Great Britain renounced important rights under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and agreed to its abrogation, receiving in return nothing but our honorable pledge to build the canal and protect it as an open highway.

Justified by Collective Civilization.

"That our position as the mandatary of civilization has been by no means misconceived is shown by the promptitude with which the powers have, one after another, followed our lead in recognizing Panama as an independent state. Our action in recognizing the new republic has been followed by like recognition on the part of France, Germany, Denmark, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Nicaragua, Peru, China, Cuba, Great Britain, Italy, Costa Rica, Japan and Austria-Hungary.

"In view of the manifold considerations of treaty right and obligation, of national interest and safety, and of collective civilization, by which our government was constrained to act, I am at a loss to comprehend the attitude of those who discern in the recognition of the republic of Panama only a general approval of the principle of 'revolution' by which a given government is overturned or one portion of a country separated from another. Only the amplest justification can warrant a revolutionary movement of either kind. But there is no fixed rule which can be applied to all such movements. Each case must be judged on its own merits. There have been many revolutionary movements, many movements for the dismemberment of countries, which were evil, tried by any standard. But in my opinion no disinterested and fair minded observer acquainted with the circumstances can fail to feel that Panama had the amplest justification for separation from Colombia under the conditions existing, and, moreover, that its action was in the highest degree beneficial to the interests of the entire civilized world by securing the immediate opportunity for the building of the interoceanic canal. * * * The people of the isthmus, and as I firmly believe of the adjacent parts of Central and South America, will be greatly benefited by the building of the canal and the guarantee of peace and order along its line; and hand in hand with the benefit to them will go the benefit to us and to mankind. By our prompt and decisive action, not only have our interests and those of the world at large been conserved, but we have forestalled complications which were likely to be fruitful in loss to ourselves, and in bloodshed and suffering to the people of the isthmus.

"Instead of using our forces, as we were invited by Colombia to do, for the twofold purpose of defeating our own rights and interests and the interests of the civilized world, and of compelling the submission of the people of the isthmus to those whom they regarded as oppressors, we shall, as in duty bound, keep the transit open and prevent its invasion. Meanwhile, the only question now before us is that of the ratification of the treaty. For it is to be remembered that a failure to ratify the treaty will not undo what has been done, will not restore Panama to Colombia, and will not alter our obligation to keep the transit open across the isthmus, and to prevent any outside power from menacing this transit.

"In conclusion let me repeat that the question actually before this government is not that of the recognition of Panama as an independent republic. That is already an accomplished fact. The question, and the only question, is whether or not we shall build an isthmian canal."

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

Winter Campaign Not Desired by Either Power.

An Answer to Japan's Demands Has Been Received at Tokio, but Is Not Satisfactory — Both Nations Actively Engaged Preparing for War.

Port Arthur, via Chefoo, Jan. 8.—Several warships left here at midnight for the purpose of intercepting a Japanese squadron of four ironclads, which, it is understood, is now approaching Korea for the purpose of stopping six Japanese coal laden ships from Japan, destined for Port Arthur, and cancelling their charter to a Russian firm here.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—The foreign ministry has received a dispatch from Tokio saying that Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister, presented Russia's reply to the Japanese cabinet on Wednesday.

Paris, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Russia is negotiating with Turkey to permit her Black sea fleet, said to consist of 76 ships, to pass through the straits of the Dardenelles.

Washington, Jan. 8.—United States Minister Allen at Seoul, Korea, has cabled the state department that the Russian marines who were landed at Chemulpo and who were refused transportation to Seoul over the Japanese railway, have reached the capital, marching overland.

Pekin, Jan. 8.—Gen. Yuan Shai Kai, commander-in-chief of the Chinese army and navy, sent his foreign adviser, Charles Denby, to Pekin to investigate the report as to the probability of war. Mr. Denby has reported that according to the best opinions obtainable, based on diplomatic information, war cannot be averted.

It is known that neither Russia nor Japan is desirous of a winter campaign and that both countries believe delay will help their preparations.

London, Jan. 8.—The Daily Mail's Yokohama correspondent says that Russia's reply to Japan practically removes all hope of a peaceful settlement.

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent learns that Russia has made new demands which it will be impossible for Japan to entertain.

The correspondent says that all the powers are landing troops in Korea and that the British blue jackets landed at Chemulpo are expected to go to Seoul immediately.

Constant telegrams are passing between M. Pavloff, the Russian minister to Korea; Baron De Rosen, the Russian minister to Japan, and Viceroy Alexieff.

Tokio, Jan. 8.—The attitude of Japan toward the response of Russia is still undefined. Premier Katsura, the minister of foreign affairs; the minister of war, the minister of finance and the minister of naval affairs held a council yesterday afternoon. It was decided that the cabinet confer with the older statesmen before deciding on a course of procedure. It is manifest that Russia's proposals are unsatisfactory. It is believed that Russia will make concessions in one direction and impose new conditions in another. The Japanese nation is deeply stirred. Public sentiment favors the abandonment of negotiations, believing them to be useless, and urges a resort to arms.

CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Two Well Known Mining Stock Brokers are Arrested.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Frank Jager and John Jager, well known throughout the United States as mining stock brokers and promoters, were arrested Tuesday on the complaint of Post-office Inspector William M. Ketcham, on the charge of using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The arrests were ordered by the government officials after an inquiry had been made into the business methods of the Model Gold Mining Co. and the Jager Oil Co., of which concerns Frank Jager is president and treasurer, and John Jager secretary. Upwards of $800,000 is involved in the case and the federal authorities declare that sensational revelations will be made when the prisoners are arraigned in court.

The brothers were taken before United States Commissioner Foote, where their bonds were fixed at $3,000 each and they were released on bail. At the request of Frank Jager, who said he intended leaving Chicago a few hours later with a party of stockholders to attend the annual meeting of the company at Prescott, Ariz., Commissioner Foote continued the hearing of the cases to January 15.

According to the federal officers the following mires and oil wells are included in the list of those fradulently misrepresented in advertising matter sent through the mails:

McCabe Model, Wolftone, American Gold and Copper, Gold Bug, North Model, Alta, McKinley, Helen No. 2, Copper Queen, Liberty Bell, Bruce, Monopolis, Bachelor, Tom Reed, Copper Crown, Belmont, Jager Oil Co., Model Oil Co., Smokeless Briquette Co., Standard Briquette Co.

Inspector Ketcham said he did not claim that the properties are of no value, but that the representations as to the earnings of the properties are fraudulent.

Dalton's Sentence Is Reversed.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—On the ground that the indictment of John H. Dalton, politician and saloonkeeper, was insufficient, his sentence of two years in the penitentiary on the charge of using the mails to defraud, was yesterday reversed and the case remanded by the United States circuit court of appeals. Dalton was convicted in connection with the so-called Independent advertising agency. It was charged he had swindled nearly 7,000 newspapers throughout the country, his profits aggregating a large sum.

Identical.

Mr. Block—The paper says Turkey has put her provinces under marital law.

Mrs. Block—It must be martial law, dear.

Mr. Block—Well, what's the difference?—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

That Boston Girl.

Kitty—I believe you think just as much of Minnie Hawha as you do of me.

George—Why, I actually abominate her.

Kitty—George, you are such a dear. —Boston Transcript.

No Longer a Mystery.

"What makes the chrysanthemum so expensive?"

"It's expensive because it's fashionable."

"But why is it so fashionable?"

"Um—that's because it's so expensive."—Chicago Tribune.

No Influence.

"I haven't any influence with you at all."

"Why, darling, I have never refused you a request."

"That's just it. I never have the fun of working you."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

A Woman's Solution.

Gotrox—You have no idea how the other half of the world lives. Why, my dear, this winter many poor fellows will be eating snowballs.

Mrs. Gotrox—Gracious! Why don't they go south for the winter?—Town Topics.

Sorry He Spoke.

Mr. Scrappy—Do you know, I found my hat in the china closet? I suppose you put it in that ridiculous place.

Mrs. Scrappy—Well, don't say anything, John; you are always putting it on something ridiculous!—Brooklyn Life.

Wisdom of Experience.

"What is the best thing one can take for a cold?" asked the Mt. Auburn man.

"Don't know," answered the Norwood philosopher. "But probably the worst thing a man can take is the advice of his friends."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

What Made Her Happy.

Cobwigger—Were you really pleased that the woman next door had a new coat?

Mrs. Cobwigger—Not at first, my dear; but I was as soon as I found out that it wasn't real fur.—Judge.

Heard in Scotland.

First Scot—What sort o' meenister hae ye gotten, Geordie?

Second Scot—We seldom get a glint o' him; six days o' th' week he's envees'ble, and on the seventh he's incomprehens'ble.—Tit-Bits.

An Old Timer.

Hewitt—Gruet has a great memory.

Jewett—Is that so?

Hewitt—Yes; he can remember when the magazines gave as much space to reading matter as to advertisements.—Town Topics.

Popular Young Man.

Archie—See how I am run after; all these invitations.

Friend—Good gracious! All Invitations! Invitations to what?

Archie—To call and settle accounts. —Tit-Bits.

Business Cards.

B. W. GREEN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Emporium, Pa.
A business relating to estate, collections, real estates, Orphan's Court and general law business will receive prompt attention. 42-1y.

J. C. JOHNSON. J. P. McNARNEY
JOHNSON & McNARNEY, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW
EMPORIUM, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. 16-1y.

MICHAEL BRENNAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Collections promptly attended to. Real estate and pension claim agent,
35-1y. Emporium, Pa.

THOMAS WADDINGTON, Emporium, Pa.,
CONTRACTOR FOR MASONRY AND STONE-CUTTING.
All orders in my line promptly executed. All kinds of building and cut-stone, supplied at low prices. Agent for marble or granite monuments. Lettering neatly done.

AMERICAN HOUSE
East Emporium, Pa.,
JOHN L. JOHNSON, Prop'r.
Having resumed proprietorship of this old and well established House I invite the patronage of the public. House newly furnished and thoroughly renovated. 48ly

F. D. LEET,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW and INSURANCE AG'T,
EMPORIUM, PA
TO LAND OWNERS AND OTHERS IN CAMERON AND ADJOINING COUNTIES.
I have numerous calls for hemlock and hardwood timber lands, also stumpage &c., and parties desiring either to buy or sell will do well to call on me. F. D. LEET.

CITY HOTEL,
WM. McGEE, PROPRIETOR
Emporium, Pa.
Having again taken possession of this old and popular house I solicit a share of the public patronage. The house is newly furnished and is one of the best appointed hotels in Cameron county.
30-1y.

THE NOVELTY RESTAURANT,
(Opposite Post Office,)
Emporium, Pa.
WILLIAM McDONALD, Proprietor.
I take pleasure in informing the public that I have purchased the old and popular Novelty Restaurant, located on Fourth street. It will be my endeavor to serve the public in a manner that shall meet with their approbation. Give me a call. Meals and luncheon served at all hours.
no27-1yr Wm. McDONALD.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
THOS. J. LYSETT, PROPRIETOR
Near Buffalo Depot, Emporium, Pa.
This new and commodious hotel is now opened for the accommodation of the public. New in all its appointments, every attention will be paid to the guests patronizing this notel. 27-17-1y

MAY GOULD,
TEACHER OF
PIANO, HARMONY AND THEORY,
Also dealer in all the Popular Sheet Music,
Emporium, Pa.
Scholars taught either at my home on Sixth street or at the homes of the pupils. Out of town scholars will be given dates at my rooms in this place.

F. C. RIECK, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
Office over Taggart's Drug Store, Emporium, Pa.
Gas and other local anaesthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth.
SPECIALTY:—Preservation of natural teeth, including Crown and Bridge Work.