

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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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 arrangements are made, except at the option of the publisher.
Papers sent out of the county must be paid for in advance.

The Dog's Compass.

A friend writes us an interesting account of a dog brought from Plymouth, Mass., to Cambridge, Mass., some 40 miles, says the Rochester Post-Express. He was kept tied up two days, then untied, and started for his old home in Plymouth, where he arrived safely. This is one of the thousands of similar cases, in some of which the dog has traveled hundreds of miles. We remember one in which the dog traveled up the Mississippi river from New Orleans to a northwestern state. What sort of a compass dogs carry has never yet been ascertained.

White Potato Pudding.

Wash and peel four good-sized white potatoes, grate them up fine and put them in a dish with one quart of milk; set this over a gentle fire and stir until well scalded; beat four eggs and mix one cupful of sugar with them, and stir into one quart of cold milk, one teaspoonful of salt, a small lump of butter and half a grated nutmeg, or ground cinnamon, if you prefer; mix this with the potato and pour into a deep dish, which has been buttered, and bake four hours.—Boston Budget.

Salmon Bisque.

Drain the liquor from a can of salmon and turn the contents into a saucepan. Cover with boiling water, add a pinch of salt and cook for ten minutes. Drain thoroughly; be sure that there are no bones, then mash through a strainer and place again over the fire. Add a pint of chicken stock and allow it to boil. Then turn in a pint of heated milk and a cupful of cream. Stir until perfectly smooth, strain again and serve. If not rightly seasoned add more pepper and salt.—Boston Budget.

Sunken Station.

The pumping station and coal shed at Galien, on the Burlington railroad, a short distance east of Sterling, O., which began to disappear into the earth recently, is entirely out of sight now, with the exception of the top piece of stovepipe, which is still visible in the large circular hole in which the buildings disappeared.

Friendly Suggestion.

Windig—I don't know what we are going to do with our youngest boy. Joblots—What's the trouble?
"He's getting so we can't believe a word he says."
"Why don't you get him a job in the prediction department of the government weather bureau?"—Chicago Daily News.

Fourteen-Year-Old Bride.

A marriage at an exceptionally early age—so far, at least, as the British Isles are concerned—was made at Melton when a girl of 14 was wedded to a man of 22. The nuptials of the very youthful bride, who hails from Harby, in the Vale of Belvoir, took place in the local registry office.

Cream Pancakes.

Mix the yolks of three well-beaten eggs with half a pint of cream, sweeten with two ounces of sugar, flavor with powdered cinnamon, name and grated nutmeg, and fry quickly in sweet, heated lard, drain and dish, sprinkling with granulated sugar, and serve halved oranges.—People's Home Journal.

A Rough Route.

Stranger in Detroit—I don't see why they charge three cents on one street car line and five cents on the other.

Old Resident—The three-cent line throws off two cents for wear and tear on the passengers.—Detroit Free Press.

Worry Over Small Things.

People worry over such mean things, and eat out their hearts and destroy their chances of happiness over microscopic grievances which are not worth a moment's serious consideration.—Madame.

A Human Propensity.

Nothing seems to tickle a homeless cur like a chance to lick the everlasting stuffing out of a curled and scented puddle in a silver-plated harness.—Chicago Post.

Really Dangerous Duel.

The Derouede-Jaures opera bouffe French duel had more dangerous features than is common in such affairs. Both principals arrived on the scene in automobiles.—Brooklyn Times.

Most Sanguinary Battle.

The most sanguinary of modern battles was probably that of the Moskwa in 1812, when of the 130,000 French 30,000 were lost, and of the 140,000 Russians 60,000.

IT WAS A GREAT VICTORY.

Most Marvelous of All Ever Achieved by Any Party in United States.

It is hard for even the most intelligent democrat to grasp the proportions of the recent republican landslide. Here is William J. Bryan trying to show that "it wasn't much of a shower." Mr. Bryan points out that Jefferson in his second election received 162 electoral votes, compared with 14 cast for Pinckney, and adds that "President Roosevelt in his books speaks very disparagingly of Jefferson." Monroe, in 1820, got all the electoral votes cast except one, Jackson, in 1828, had 219 votes, as compared with 49 for Clay. In 1840 Harrison defeated Van Buren by a vote of 234 to 60. Pierce carried every state but four in 1852 and had 254 electoral votes, as against 42 cast for Scott. Lincoln in 1864 had 212 electoral votes, as against 21 for McClellan, while Grant, in 1868, received 214 electoral votes, as compared with 80 for Seymour, and got 268 in 1872 for Greeley. As Roosevelt will have 336, as compared with 140 for Parker, Mr. Bryan claims that the "unprecedented republican victory" was far from being unprecedented.

Mr. Bryan overlooks several important differences between the election in 1904 and all the others which he mentions, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. When Jefferson won his big victory in 1804 the federalist party was on the down grade, and though in coalition with the bolting element of the democrats, it made a pretty strong fight in 1812 it never had much strength as an opposition party after 1804, and it dropped out altogether just after the canvass of 1816. The reason why Monroe, in 1820, got all the electoral votes except one was that Monroes' party was the only party in existence at the time. When Jackson, in 1828, beat Clay by such an overwhelming vote the various elements of the opposition to Jackson's party had not yet coalesced. It was the panic of 1837, largely, though not wholly, caused by Jackson's overthrow of the United States bank, together with the democratic defalcations in federal offices, which gave the whigs their big victory in 1840. Pierce carried every state except four in 1852 because the whig party, deserted in the south and the north, was on the point of extinction, and vanished from the stage in 1854. Lincoln's big victory in 1864 was won through a temporary coalition of the war democrats with the republicans, at a time, too, when 11 states in the democratic quarter of the country were prevented from voting. Rebellion and reconstruction were hitting the democratic party at the time that Grant carried the country in 1868 and 1872.

As Mr. Bryan knows something of United States history he will see the broad divergence in the conditions in existence in all of those elections from those which prevailed in 1904. Unlike the federalist party in Jefferson's and Monroe's elections the democracy in 1904 was in vigorous shape. Through all the states of what are now called the solid south the democracy had the cards stacked in its own favor. It was not assailed from within to any such degree in 1904 as the losing parties were in 1832, 1840 or 1852. No part of the democratic region was shut out from the polls this year as it was in the Lincoln and the Grant campaigns, which the late democratic leader mentions. If the election had been as fair in the south in 1904 as it was in the rest of the country the republicans would have carried several of the states whose votes will now be counted for Parker, and in that case Roosevelt's proportion of the electoral vote would have been as large as that of most of the other presidents whom Mr. Bryan has named. Moreover, Roosevelt's proportion of the popular vote was larger than that of Jackson, Harrison, Pierce, Lincoln or Grant. When the democratic standard bearer of 1896 and 1900 digests the chief facts connected with the election of 1904 he will see that it was the most marvelous of all the victories ever achieved by any party in the United States.

An Accident No Longer.

President Roosevelt's worst enemy—and the result of the recent election does not reveal many—cannot charge him with any lack of the sense of humor. There is an incidental episode connected with the recent presidential election that aptly illustrates him "in lighter vein." Being known only to the guests of the president and his wife on election night, it has not heretofore got into print. After it became certain that the election of the men about him, President Roosevelt crossed over to his wife, and bowing low before her, as he extended his hand, said: "My dear, it gives me pleasure to inform you that I am no longer an accident."—Saturday Evening Post.

Col. William Jennings Bryan is reported to have purchased recently a massive white marble punch bowl that once rested on the sideboard of Thomas Jefferson, the third president of the United States. Possibly when Col. Bryan has brewed a brew in this bowl, and partaken thereof plentifully, his writings will be more Jeffersonian than ever before.—Savannah News (Dem.).

That reorganization of the democratic party by Messrs. Bryan and Taggart may turn out to be only a little local affair.—Indianapolis News.

The republicans did more than defeat Senator Cockrell for reelection; they removed the chin whiskers from public life in Missouri.—Topeka Capital.

If there is to be tariff readjustment, revenue revision must be considered at the same time, but so far as we can perceive there is no probability that the protective principle as a whole is in any danger. Schedules may be modified, but the protective principle itself appears to have come to stay.—Boston Transcript.

SOUTH AND DEMOCRACY.

A Voice Crying in the Wilderness Puts Up a Howl Against Wall Street.

The Hon. Thomas E. Watson, in a speech at Crawfordsville, Ga., lately, declared that the democratic party now exists only to promote "the same system of class legislation for which the republican party stands" and to fight "sham battles."

On this theory Mr. Watson predicted that "the Parker-Belmont-Cleveland-Gorman combine," while apparently fighting Bryanism, will nominate Bryan in 1908, knowing that Bryan "will be defeated worse than Parker was."

Therefore Mr. Watson exhorts the south to cut loose from the democracy on the ground that, until it does so, the grip of Wall street on the party can never be broken, nor an effective opposition organized to "privilege class legislation and corporate greed."

Of course, says the Chicago Inter Ocean, Mr. Watson has lost all hope that the democracy will ever be able to do what he thinks ought to be done. He regards himself, sincerely enough, as a voice crying in the wilderness to the plain people to come out of bondage and achieve their freedom. The trouble with Mr. Watson's view of the eastern democratic leaders is that it ascribes to them more than human wisdom and less than human fear.

Mr. Bryan will undoubtedly endeavor to rally the democracy upon a platform of downright radicalism. He will do so because, wholly aside from any question of sincerity, Mr. Bryan is a practical politician, and knows that in semi-socialism is the democracy's only hope. But the eastern democrats are also practical politicians, and they will never accept Mr. Bryan on any such platform.

The eastern democrats know—they learned it again in the last campaign—that Mr. Bryan does not fight sham battles. Whether he leads or follows, Mr. Bryan's fighting is always real, because he is a practical politician, and knows that only by real fighting can victory be won. The eastern democrats might be willing to tolerate a sham battle, but they know that Mr. Bryan would make it a real one. And he might win. That would be their fear. Practical men do not give the ideas they most fear a chance to win on the chance that they may lose. From doing that the eastern democrats would be restrained by just ordinary human fear.

THEY CAN DO WITHOUT HIM

The Presidential Inauguration Will Take Place Despite Absence of Vardeman.

It is announced from New Orleans that Gov. Vardaman, of Mississippi, has decided not to accept the invitation to attend the inauguration of the president, his absence being intended as "a rebuke to President Roosevelt."

It may mitigate the mortification of the president at the "rebuke," remarks the Cleveland Plain Dealer, to reflect that the invitation of the fiery governor was purely perfunctory, the same invitation being issued as a matter of custom to all governors of states as well as to other persons in high official positions, and President Roosevelt himself had nothing to do with the sending of the customary missives. There are other governors who will fall to put in an appearance, for reasons of convenience, and their absence will neither be intended nor will be construed as a snub to the president. In fact, nobody cares, probably, where Gov. Vardaman is or what he is doing when the quadrennial "high jinks" are going on at Washington. He will never be missed.

The Vardamans, the Tillmans and the others of their kind who make noisy nuisances of themselves represent only a limited class of the southern people, but they do some mischief because that sort is not so widely understood in the north as it might be. They have been sternly rebuked by the better class of newspapers in the south for their rabid nonsense. They keep to the front only because a certain element is in accord with their radical views, while a larger number regards their utterances as mere vapors, but support them for other reasons. It should be remembered that the success of noisy demagogues has not been confined to the south.

President Roosevelt has put his big stick to good use in going out after the rebate grabbers and the allies, the unfair railway managers.—Chicago Daily News.

The St. Louis exposition is at an end, but republican Missouri is a sufficient curiosity to hold the world's admiring gaze for some time to come.—Kansas City Journal.

The solid south is preparing to give the president a particularly solid welcome when he goes down that way a few months hence.—Philadelphia Press.

By the latest table, the plurality for the republican presidential electors is 2,546,169. Nothing contributed more to the result than the democratic plank declaring that "protection is a robbery of the many to enrich the few."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Mr. Taggart, during the campaign: "There are not enough contributions." Mr. Taggart, after the campaign: "There aren't enough democrats."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

DRUMELZIER A TOTAL WRECK

THE CREW OF THE CRAFT WAS LANDED IN NEW YORK BY LIFE SAVERS.

RESCUE WAS HAZARDOUS; IN THE HIGHEST DEGREE

The Wind Was Blowing 40 Miles an Hour and the Spray That Dashed Over the Ship Reached to the Top of Her Masts.

New York, Dec. 30.—With her signals of distress and her half-masted ensign still flying, the steamer Drumelzier was abandoned last night as a total wreck by her captain and a dozen of its crew who were taken off the craft and landed on Oak Island by the crews of the Fire Island and Oak Island life saving stations. Early in the day 18 men of the crew were taken off the stranded steamer by the surf boat of the Sandy Hook station, which was towed down to the scene. The men were brought to this city later on a tug. Capt. Nicholson, the chief engineer and the remaining officers and crew decided to remain on board until officially notified that the vessel had been placed in the hands of the wrecking company, in order to obviate any claim for salvage on the derelict.

At 4:40 o'clock in the afternoon the captain decided that it was unwise to remain longer on the ship, which was being terribly buffeted by the heavy seas, and asked immediate rescue. The crews of the nearby stations responded to his signals and after a hard struggle the men were taken off and landed at Oak Island.

The rescue of the men on the Drumelzier was hazardous in the extreme and was attended by many thrilling incidents. Early in the day the Sandy Hook life savers after a long pull got under the lee of the wreck and took off the men who elected to go. Then the wreckers who had been put aboard were taken off by the crew of the I. J. Merritt and finally the captain and the rest of his men were removed.

BLACK IS OUT OF THE RACE.

Gov. Odell Declares in Favor of Depew's Re-election for Senator.

New York, Dec. 30.—The following statement was given out last night at republican headquarters in regard to the United States senatorship by Gov. Odell:

"As chairman of the republican state committee of New York state, after a long series of inquiries extending all over the state, I have reached the conclusion that party harmony will be best subserved by the re-election of Senator Depew. In the position which I occupy I am frequently called upon to pass upon the claims of friends and while my sympathy may be, as was the case in the present senatorial contest, with one stronger than the other, yet one must recognize the fact that personal interests must always be subservient to party success."

The purport of the announcement is that the candidacy of ex-Gov. Frank S. Black, of Troy, which has been warmly pressed by his friends during the past fortnight or more, is to be withdrawn and that the name of Senator Depew will be the only one presented to the caucus of republican legislators which will select the party's candidate for senator.

Late in the afternoon a letter was given out, addressed by Mr. Black himself to Senator Depew, in which the ex-governor withdraws his name from further consideration for the senatorship.

A Plum for Hampton Moore.

Washington, Dec. 30.—President Roosevelt has appointed J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, chief of the bureau of manufactures of the department of commerce and labor. Mr. Moore is president of the National League of Republican Clubs and was formerly city treasurer of Philadelphia. He has accepted the appointment and will enter upon his duties about the first of the year.

China's Gift to President Francis.

St. Louis, Dec. 30.—Wong Kai Kah, imperial vice minister general from China to the world's fair, announced yesterday that his government had presented the Chinese world's fair pavilion, which was erected at a cost of \$135,000, to David R. Francis, president of the exposition company.

Coal Boats Sank.

Pittsburg, Dec. 30.—The channel of the Ohio river was completely blocked and all coal shipments stopped after 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon by an accident to the tow of the Crescent, which sank four coal boats containing 100,000 bushels of coal at Merriman. The wreck is being dynamited.

Declared the Law to be O. K.

New York, Dec. 30.—Justice Olmstead handed down an opinion in the court of special sessions yesterday holding that the law against the selling or giving away of street railway transfers is constitutional.

OUR FARM PRODUCTS.

The Agricultural Department Gives an Estimate of the Value of the Principal Crops Produced This Year.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The following bulletin was issued by the agricultural department yesterday:
Final returns to the department of agriculture from regular and special correspondents, supplemented by reports of special field agents, show the production and value of the principal farm crops of the United States in 1904 to have been as follows:
Corn, 2,467,480,934 bushels, value \$1,087,461,440.
Winter wheat, 332,935,346 bushels, value \$325,611,373.
Spring wheat, 219,464,171 bushels, value \$184,878,501.
Oats, 894,595,552 bushels, value \$279,900,013.
Barley, 139,748,958 bushels, value \$58,651,807.
Rye, 27,234,565 bushels, value \$18,745,543.
Buckwheat, 15,008,336 bushels, value \$9,330,768.
Flaxseed, 23,400,534 bushels, value \$23,228,758.
Rice, 21,096,038 bushels, value \$13,891,523.
Potatoes, 332,330,300 bushels, value \$150,673,392.
Hay, 60,696,028 tons, value \$529,107,625.
Tobacco, 669,469,739 pounds, value \$53,382,959.

GOV. ALVA ADAMS' PETITION.

He Asks the Supreme Court to Appoint a Committee to Open All the Ballot Boxes in Denver and Report as to the Alleged Frauds.

Denver, Col., Dec. 29.—Attorneys Charles S. Thomas and Samuel W. Belford filed a petition in the supreme court yesterday on behalf of Alva Adams, the democratic governor-elect, asking that either the court or a commission to be appointed by the court shall open all of the 214 ballot-boxes used in Denver at the late election and make a thorough examination of their contents.
Gov. Adams' petition charges that certain evilly disposed persons are using the supreme court as a cloak under which they may nullify the will of the people as constitutionally expressed at the polls. The petition insists that, however extensive the frauds perpetrated, the legal voters have a constitutional right to have their ballots counted and to that end every ballot-box in the city of Denver should be opened and scrutinized.

Both Must Hang.

Harrisburg, Pa., Dec. 29.—Gov. Pennington has fixed February 16 for the execution of Mrs. Kate Edwards, the Berks county murderess, and her negro accomplice, Samuel Gresson. The woman's husband, John Edwards, was murdered nearly four years ago. The case has been before the pardon board repeatedly and was also before the supreme court. The legislature passed a bill at the last session which was intended to apply to this case, which permitted the courts to review newly discovered evidence on application for new trials in murder cases. Every effort, however, to free either the woman or her accomplice failed.

Two Swindlers are Sentenced.

Chicago, Dec. 30.—S. W. Jacobs and Charles J. Van Anden were yesterday sentenced to imprisonment on charges of using the mails to promote "wild cat" insurance deals. Jacobs was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and fined \$1,000, while Van Anden, because of his age and on account of some extenuating circumstances brought out during the trial, was sentenced to the house of correction for one year and fined \$500. Jacobs and Van Anden were the promoters of several "wild cat" insurance companies and their victims were scattered all over the country.

A Queer Checker Match.

New York, Dec. 30.—Two Scotchmen, William Monroe and Alexander Sinclair, are playing a checker match on Ellis Island for admission to the United States. Between them they have \$25 and they have been told that if either had that amount he would be admitted, otherwise both would be refused admission. They are members of a party of 15 converts to the missionaries of the Holy Ghost and Us society and they are bound for Shiloh Hill, Me., the headquarters of the sect. All members of the party will be returned to Glasgow on Saturday who cannot produce \$25.

There Will be No Inquiry.

Philadelphia, Dec. 29.—There will be no hearing of the charges against Bishop Taibot, of the diocese of central Pennsylvania, by the court appointed by Bishop Tuttle, is the statement made by churchmen who are well posted in the laws of the Episcopal church. A complication has developed which they say will put a stop to the proceedings of the court of inquiry as now constituted. The trouble comes from a recent change in the canons of the church regarding the appointment of a court of that nature.

Carried Out Their Threat.

Aberdeen, S. D., Dec. 30.—The crowd of men who went from Selby to Bangor Tuesday night and carried off the county records and left word that they would return for the court house, kept their promise. The building has been torn down and piled on wagons and is being hauled to Selby in sections and rebuilt.

Died from Morphine Poisoning.

New York, Dec. 29.—Orestes A. Weed, said to be interested in the manufacture of gas meters at Boston, died at a hospital here yesterday of morphine poisoning. Weed and a companion named Benjamin J. Riley, of Hartford, Conn., were taken to the hospital from the Grand Union hotel. Both were suffering from the effects of the drug. Weed died without recovering consciousness. Riley was soon revived. He is detained in the prison ward of the hospital as a suspicious person. He says he and Weed entered into a suicide pact.

A SEVERE BLIZZARD

RAGED THROUGH TERRITORY LYING BETWEEN ROCKY MOUNTAINS AND GREAT LAKES.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPH LINES SEVERELY DAMAGED

Street Railways in the Cities of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri Forced to Suspend Operations Because of Snow Drifts.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—One of the most severe storms of recent years has raged through the territory lying between the Rocky Mountains and the Great Lakes since early Tuesday morning and caused much trouble to street cars, railroads and telegraph companies.

The latter were the greatest sufferers, for the blizzard which swept through the west and northwest during the last 24 hours was preceded by a heavy fog and drizzling rain which made the wires almost unworkable. Railroad trains were badly delayed all through the west.

In its extent the storm was the most widespread of any during the last 15 years. Counting the fog as a component part of the storm, it stretched clear from the Rocky Mountains to New York, and from Winnipeg to New Orleans. The fatalities reported as due to the storm were three men killed.

At 10 o'clock last night the storm was reported as subsiding at Kansas City and at other points on a north and south line from that city.

The storm extended from the middle of Missouri as far south as Indian Territory and was accompanied by high winds and snow which on the level would have been about one foot in depth. It was drifted so badly by the gale, however, that in nearly all the cities of Nebraska, Kansas and western Missouri street car traffic was at a standstill by noon.

The storm reached eastern Missouri by noon and the temperature in St. Louis went down 20 degrees in two hours, while the wind piled the snow up in the streets in great drifts.

At Omaha and Des Moines similar conditions were reported. All through western Iowa the storm raged with great fury. In the northwest the storm was even more violent than in Missouri and Iowa.

The storm struck Chicago shortly after noon and increased until it had assumed hurricane violence at 5:30 o'clock, when the wind tore through the streets at the rate of 72 miles an hour. It fell away after that and by 7 o'clock had dropped to 50 miles an hour, where it remained through the night, with occasional gusts that would bawl through the streets with the force of a cyclone, tearing down signs, smashing in plate glass windows and in many sections of the down town district hurling pedestrians from their feet and overturning wagons.

Reports from Wisconsin are that the storm was the most severe ever known in that section of the country. Damage in the city of Madison is estimated at \$100,000.

In Indiana the damage was especially heavy in the oil fields, where fully 500 derricks were blown down and all operations suspended.

IS AN ILLEGAL MONOPOLY.

Attorney General Moody Seeks to Demolish the Western Combine of Paper Makers.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 28.—Attorney General Moody for the United States, through United States District Attorney Haupt and Frank B. Kellogg, and James M. Beck, special assistant attorney general of the United States, late yesterday afternoon filed a petition in the United States district court in which he makes the General Paper Co. as principal defendant and 25 paper and pulp manufacturing companies in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan party defendants in a suit to enjoin them and restrain them from doing business through the General Paper Co. as sales agent, in violation of the act of congress approved July 2, 1890, entitled an "Act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies."

The petition alleges that the defendants entered into an agreement to combine and control the sale of the product of the different companies through the General Paper Co., in that the General Paper Co. regulated prices, sales and shipment and territory for the sale of the same and after deducting operating expenses of the General Paper Co. divided the surplus among the members of the corporation.

The court is asked to declare the alleged combination unlawful and that the defendants be perpetually enjoined from doing any act in pursuance of the same; that the General Paper Co. be enjoined from acting as sales agent for the other defendants and that the latter be enjoined from continuing their arrangement with the General Paper Co. The court is also asked to direct the defendants to come into court and answer all questions relating to the allegations of the petition as may be necessary.

Midshipmen Had a Spree.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 28.—The naval academy authorities discovered that preparations for the drinking of a large amount of intoxicants during the holidays had been made by some of the midshipmen, the liquor to be obtained through academy attendants. Watchmen were placed at the gates to inspect persons coming in and were successful in finding considerable quantities of liquor, which was confiscated. A quantity was smuggled in, however, and several banquets were interrupted. As a result the prison ship Santee is full of midshipmen.