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The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work.

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

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

EARN THREE CENTS A DAY.

Famine Sufferers in India are Paid a Mere Pittance While Engaged on Government Work.

London, May 17.—Dealing with the famine in the central provinces of India, which have an area equal to that of Austria and a population of nearly 11,000,000 and which were formerly prosperous, the Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Bilaspur writes:

"The demand for government assistance is unparalleled. In one district 40 per cent. are dependent on government relief for their daily bread, in two others the percentage is over 30. In the whole area there are 1,500,000 people with no other sources of subsistence than government charity.

"In the eastern division, where the crop failure was the most complete, we have had the best of opportunity of seeing the gigantic organization evolved for grappling with the famine. The abomination of desolation is here.

"Three miles out from Bilaspur, 1,500 persons are busy adding to the long list of tanks constructed by famine labor. Further on stone breaking is in progress, and peasants who have never before handled any implement save those of husbandry, wrestle manfully with crowbar and boring tool. When the rock is broken women and youngsters busily ply little hammers. An able-bodied man earns three cents, women two cents and a half, and children two cents.

"The old and feeble are drafted into the weakly gangs. They would be infinitely better in the camp kitchen, which is always open to them. But the Indian peasant woman dreads the 'kangalkahan' with the same aversion that the English poor have for the workhouse. They love to handle money and even these wretches of humanity lay by a few pence (a pie is the equivalent of 1/4 cent United States currency) of their miserable pittance and starve their shrunken bodies in order to get a morsel of opium or tobacco.

"The type of relief work described at Bilaspur is found by the hundreds in the central provinces and the aid given to the able-bodied people seems sufficient and the kitchens and hospitals are well managed. But the penny wage for a weakly gang is insufficient. I am assured, however, that it will be raised."

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

A Senate Committee Reports in Favor of the Nicaragua Route.

Washington, May 17.—The senate committee on inter-oceanic canals yesterday presented its written report upon the Nicaraguan canal bill. The report includes the statements of Admiral Walker and other members of the committee appointed to investigate the various routes for an inter-oceanic canal and also the conclusions of the committee with reference to both the Nicaragua and Panama routes.

The committee takes strong position against the proposition to build the canal via the Panama route, paying for the work already done by the French. The declaration is made that the Panama company is practically without assets.

"They say," says the report, "they have assets that a committee of experts has valued at \$90,000,000. They make no offer or suggestion as to what they would take for it. The lowest sum at which they estimate the cost of completing their canal is \$25,000,000. So that in entering that combine we would go in on the basis of \$185,000,000 for the completed canal on the plan of three levels. If that plan is adopted, against \$138,000,000 which is the highest estimate any engineer has placed on the Nicaragua canal. The difference is \$47,000,000 in favor of Nicaragua."

THEY BOUGHT SUBSTITUTES.

How Two Chinamen Escaped Being Executed for Murder.

Vancouver, B. C., May 17.—The Empress of China brings information that punishment has been meted out to the murderers of Missionary Brooks. Fifteen men were tried for the crime before the provincial judge at Chiman Fu, and the British consul. It developed at the trial that only three were guilty of the actual killing, and one of these dealt the final blow. This one, being most culpable in the Chinese criminal code, was beheaded in the presence of the British consul. Another, who was only a shade lighter in guilt, was sentenced to strangulation at the autumn assizes. A third was sentenced to life imprisonment, and four others to ten years imprisonment.

In connection with the punishment of the Brooks murderers the North China Daily News has a startling story to the effect that the condemned men were allowed to purchase substitutes and that for \$1,000 two men were procured who agreed to pay the penalty of death imposed upon those most directly concerned in the murder. The man who was to be beheaded paid \$600 for his substitute, a dissolute opium smoker, who wished to provide for his family. The murderer condemned to be strangled had to pay only \$400 for his substitute.

ARMORED TRAIN TESTED.

London, May 17.—An armored road train, constructed for the war office, was tried yesterday at Leeds. The officers present at the trial think the invention marks a great advance in military science. The armor is half an inch of nickel and steel and it is proof against bullets and shell splinters at a distance of 20 yards. Each of the three trucks of the train carries one naval gun. The trial, which was made under severe conditions, was completely successful, and the train will be taken to South Africa at once.

THE ST. LOUIS LABOR WAR.

Striking Street Railroaders Reject the Terms of Settlement Offered by the Transit Company—A Policeman Shot by Women.

St. Louis, May 18.—The culmination of the prolonged struggle between the St. Louis Transit Co. and its employees is not yet in sight, notwithstanding the conferences held during the past week.

Thursday was devoted to conferences, but up to a late hour last night no solution tending to end the fight had been arrived at. Shortly after 3 p. m. the union's grievance committee and the Transit Co. officials met and continued in session two hours. The strikers' committee submitted a counter proposition to the one handed to them by the railroad officials Wednesday night, which was rejected by the executive committee of the railway men's union.

The Transit Co. officials at yesterday afternoon's conference in turn rejected the counter proposition of its employees, the hitch resting entirely on a clause which calls for the complete reinstatement of all the old men. The railroad officials stated that under no circumstances would the men who superseded the strikers be replaced. President Whitaker, of the Transit Co., said his position is final and it now remains with the strikers to determine whether the strike shall be called off or continue.

The strikers held a meeting after this statement, at which the proposition was submitted to them. The mass meeting at the Coliseum was attended by 3,000 strikers. After a vigorous discussion of the railway company's proposition it was rejected by an overwhelming vote. Resolutions were then adopted stating in effect that the fight now on between the Transit Co. and its employees is one for the existence of organized labor in St. Louis, and calling upon all trades unions and sympathizers with trade unionism to suspend labor after the coming Saturday.

General Manager Baumhoff, of the Transit Co., claims more trolley and feed wires were cut Wednesday night than any other night of the strike, seriously interfering with the running of cars on some lines. Thursday afternoon the Cass avenue, Chouteau avenue and the Vandeventer lines were opened up for the first time in the past ten days.

The federal grand jury has begun an investigation into the complaints of the post office department that since the inauguration of the strike the mail could not be handled regularly, owing to the obstructions placed on the track. Officer Cokley, who was doing guard duty on a car of the Jefferson avenue line, was shot and painfully wounded during a disturbance at Jefferson avenue and Randolph street. Mrs. Myrtle Christensen and her niece, Miss Elizabeth Peterson, who, it is alleged, fired the shots at the car, were arrested and locked up.

BRADLEY'S BOOMLET.

Kentucky Republicans Declare that the ex-Governor is Good Vice Presidential Choice.

Louisville, May 18.—The republican state convention met here Thursday afternoon and after a session of nine hours, with two hours' intermission, elected four delegates to the national convention, four alternates and two presidential electors; endorsed the administration of President McKinley; condemned the state of affairs in Kentucky, which it charged to the democratic party, and instructed its delegates to vote for McKinley for president and W. O. Bradley, of Kentucky, for vice president.

Capt. N. S. Irwin, republican candidate for congress from the Louisville district, was elected temporary chairman of the convention. In accepting the nomination Chairman Irwin talked on state and national affairs. Hon. J. M. Yerkes, of Danville, national committeeman for Kentucky, was appointed chairman of the committee on resolutions. There were calls for Taylor, Bradley and other party leaders. The chair appointed a committee to escort Taylor to the platform.

Taylor referred to the condition of affairs in the state and urged that "the fight for liberty be continued unceasingly until Kentucky should be wrested from the state of disorder and disregard of the people's rights into which the democratic party had precipitated it." His speech evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

Ex-Gov. W. O. Bradley followed with a speech in which he referred forcibly to the state of affairs, invoking restoration of civil liberty which, he said, had been so long disregarded in the state. He denounced severely the assassin who shot down Goebel and said he hoped the guilty would be punished, but not the innocent. While the ex-governor was speaking Gov. Taylor sat behind him with his little daughter on his knee, and as Bradley referred pathetically to the criticisms made of Taylor, the latter buried his face in his hands and wept.

The unusual spectacle of democrats addressing a republican convention was seen when Judge W. H. Yost and Richard W. Knott, editor of the Evening Post, of Louisville, lifelong democrats and supporters of ex-Gov. Brown, were called for and spoke. The convention elected Gov. Taylor and ex-Gov. Bradley delegates to the national convention, by acclamation. George Denny, of Lexington, and W. A. Gaines, colored, were elected delegates to the national convention on the second ballot.

A NEW TOBACCO COMBINE.

New York, May 18.—The formation of the new opposition tobacco company has now been practically completed and articles of incorporation will be filed at Trenton within a few days. The new concern will be known as the International Tobacco Co. It will be incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of \$25,000,000. Among the incorporators are some of the best known individual manufacturers in the United States. The company will at the start control 12 factories, with a capacity of 18,000,000 pounds.

ARMY CANTEEN SYSTEM.

A Committee of the Methodist General Conference Condemns High Officials for Their Attitude on This Question.

Chicago, May 15.—The Methodist conference committee on temperance, of which Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, is chairman and of which Congressman Johnson, of North Dakota, author and champion of the anti-canteen law, is a member, adopted resolutions Monday which in the minds of a number of the committeemen are a direct slap at President McKinley, because of his acquiescence in the decision of Attorney General Griggs declaring the law ineffective.

The resolutions are a portion of the report of a sub-committee into whose hands the task of preparing the committee's report to the general conference had been placed and was adopted in the face of a motion to substitute for it a minority report from Dr. Price, of the New York conference, after a two hours' debate in which the members alternately arraigned and championed President McKinley in his stand on the anti-canteen law. The report is as follows:

"We are, however, chagrined, humiliated and exasperated by the puerile and absurd construction placed upon the anti-canteen law so-called, by the attorney general of the United States, and with all due respect to his exalted station we record the fact that we are pained and disappointed at the course of the president in accepting as final and satisfactory an opinion without binding force. Such an abuse of power is nullification in its most dangerous form.

"Upon the president, as commander-in-chief of our army, rests the responsibility for the canteen saloon, an evil which he has ample power to suppress and which, to quote the episcopal address, 'is a more deadly foe to the soldier than bullet or tropic heat.'

"We urge upon the president an early exercise of the power vested in him, to the end that the authority of the government, instead of being used to place temptation before the soldier, shall be used to save him, as far as possible, from the moral hazards incident to military life."

After a stormy session the committee on episcopacy decided to recommend to the general conference that two new bishops be elected to provide for possible deaths on the board during the next four years. The body voted down a report from a sub-committee in favor of petitioning the conference to elect a colored bishop. Instead of making a direct recommendation on this question the committee will report a revised version of the declaration adopted by the conference in 1896, recognizing the qualification of colored men to fill the high office and admitting the need of a colored leader to direct the religious work among his people in the south. The result is taken as a defeat of the movement to secure the election of a colored man as bishop at this conference, as the leaders started out with the determination to give specific instructions to the conference.

THE KANSAS CITY STRIKE.

Unionists Will Aid Street Railroaders by a Boycott—An Appeal to Congressmen.

Kansas City, Mo., May 14.—Every street car line in this city and Kansas City, Kan., was in full operation Sunday and no violence was offered by the strikers who went out on Saturday.

The industrial council held an enthusiastic meeting and adopted resolutions sympathizing with the street car men and ordering a boycott of the railway company. The resolutions request the heads of the different unions represented in the council to instruct their members not to ride on the cars.

The industrial council is composed of 53 different unions outside of the building trades. In addition to the resolutions of sympathy the industrial council unanimously adopted the following appeal to the Missouri members in congress:

"A crisis has been precipitated in organized labor by the action of the Metropolitan Street Railway Co. in discharging 65 of its employees because these men saw fit to connect themselves with others of their craft; when the employees attempted to exercise their manhood by requesting other employees to become members, the company resorted to the United States courts for a blanket injunction restraining each and every one from interfering with the men in its employ at a time when not a single unlawful act could be charged up to organized labor. Therefore we appeal to you in the name of humanity to use your best endeavors to have congress pass an act limiting the power of United States judges in issuing injunctions, and in this connection we favor the election of United States judges by direct vote of the people."

TO BEAT THE ICE TRUST.

New York, May 16.—The alleged combination to raise the price of ice in New York was brought to the attention of the common council Tuesday by the adoption of a resolution recommending the construction of three municipal ice plants, to be located in various parts of the city and operated by the city, for the purpose of furnishing ice to consumers at actual cost.

OFFICIALS TO BE ARRESTED.

Montgomery, Ala., May 15.—Warrants were sworn out Monday for the arrest of Warren S. Reese, United States district attorney for the middle district of Alabama; Julian H. Bingham, internal revenue collector for Alabama, and Frank Morague, on a charge of conspiracy to kill certain doorkeepers at the state Capitol on the day of the meeting of the republican state convention, April 19. Affidavits were made by C. H. Scott, brother of Gaston Scott, who was shot by Morague. No arrests have been made.

POSTAL FRAUDS.

Widespread Rascality in Cuba is Revealed.

Havana's Postmaster Makes a Damaging Confession and is Arrested—Congress is Asked to Provide a Law to Fit the Case of Mr. Neely.

Washington, May 15.—The postmaster general, after a protracted interview with the president, yesterday announced that Joseph L. Bristow, fourth assistant postmaster general, will proceed to Havana next Wednesday to take charge of the postal affairs of Cuba. The postmaster general declined to say whether or not Director General of Posts Rathbone would be suspended. It is said, however, that the fact that Gen. Bristow will assume these duties does not necessarily indicate that Mr. Rathbone will be relieved of all connection with the service. Bristow outranks the director of posts and the latter might operate as a subordinate, although on this point no statement is vouchsafed.

Havana, May 15.—The extent of the postal frauds is far greater than what was originally expected. Besides taking in the postal department, the frauds seem to include the local office at Havana and various other offices throughout the island, and also to have extended to outside points which have been used for the sale of some of the old issue of stamps that were ordered destroyed.

The result of the investigation at the local post office is the suspension of Postmaster Thompson, who was installed in April, 1899.

Havana, May 17.—Postmaster Thompson, of Havana, has signed a sworn statement in which he says that September 16 last, being in need of money, he took from the money order funds \$435, giving his memorandum as a receipt for the same. When the inspectors were held Mr. Thompson ordered a clerk in charge of the money order department to place remittances received that day, which would not have to be accounted for until the following day, sufficient to cover the amount of his receipt, which was then withdrawn until after the inspection. This was kept up until April 7, when the special agents unexpectedly discovered the receipt, which Mr. Thompson then paid. He also admits that Charles F. Neely, late financial agent, induced a bill for \$350 which Thompson had discounted by the North American Trust Co.

Warrants were issued last evening for the arrest of E. P. Thompson, the Havana postmaster; W. H. Reeves, deputy auditor of the island, and Edward Moya and Jorge Mascaro, Cuban clerks in the stamp department, and all were lodged in the Vivac, the Tombs of Havana. This was done under the advice of the postal inspectors who arrived yesterday.

Washington, May 18.—The Post says: "Congress must come to the aid of the administration in bringing C. F. Neely, the Cuban defaulter, to justice. A new law must be enacted and enacted at once, which will tighten the government's hold upon him. Every loophole of escape must be closed.

Attorney General Griggs has already made his appeal to congress. Yesterday afternoon he forwarded to Senator Hoar, chairman of the senate committee on judiciary, and to Congressman Ray, chairman of the similar committee of the house, a copy of a bill drawn especially to meet the present situation. He accompanied the bill with a strong letter pointing out the necessity for its prompt passage. He expresses the hope that the measure may be passed without delay.

"The bill is in two sections. The first provides that the statutes of the United States relative to extradition between the United States and countries with which the United States has treaties of extradition shall apply to the extradition of fugitives from justice from Cuba, while the government of that island is exercised under the authority of the United States. This section is directed to the Neely case.

"The second section is to guard against future troubles in the possessions over which the United States has unquestioned control. It provides that the domestic extradition laws shall be extended to the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and Porto Rico.

"While the attorney general is confident that Neely could be extradited under present laws, his confidence is not shared by some leading international lawyers who have examined into the case. Senator Davis, chairman of the committee on foreign relations, is among those who believe that there is no authority at the present time for extraditing Neely."

Havana, May 18.—Postmaster Thompson's bail was yesterday reduced from \$10,000 to \$1,000, which was deposited in cash by the Danish consul, Herr Culmell, a wealthy merchant. The bail of Moya and Mascaro has not yet been furnished.

Reeves will be allowed to remain at his own home in charge of special agents. During the investigations now in progress he will be called upon daily to give evidence, and it is also felt that bail required of him would necessarily be heavy and probably would not be obtainable.

AUTHOR OF SEVEN MURDERS IS ARRESTED.

Copenhagen, May 18.—A telegram from Koping, Sweden, reports that as the steamer Koping was passing the Prins Carl a man sprang upon the deck of the latter vessel and shouted "If any one comes near I will shoot." The man escaped in a boat. When the Prins Carl was boarded it was found that 12 men on board had been shot, seven of whom, including the captain, were dead. The police tracked to Eskilstuna (57 miles west of Stockholm) and arrested the author of the tragedy. He tried to fire a revolver at the officers.

THE LETTER WAS GENUINE AND CONTAINED FACTS.

A Former American Settled in Canada Flooded with Inquiries.

A short time since a letter appeared in these columns signed by Mr. W. H. Kinkade, of Alameda, Assiniboia, Western Canada, which caused that gentleman to receive a great many inquiries, most of them anxious to know if the letter was genuine. To a large number of the inquiries answers were sent, but it was impossible to reply to all. We take pleasure in submitting to our readers a specimen of replies sent by Mr. Kinkade:

"Yes, the letter dated December 22, 1899, supposed to have been written by me which you saw in your local papers was genuine and contained facts. I will say of the information received from the Canadian Government agents prior to coming here, I did not find a single untrue statement. The Canadian government is an honorable one and its agents dare not misrepresent this country or they would lose their job. There is quite a bit of land for homesteading yet, a very little close to market, but mainly from six to twenty miles from stations. The country hereabouts is a prairie, nearly level, slightly rolling, not a rough country by any means. Homestead entries cost ten dollars; on land that has been cancelled there is a five-dollar cancellation fee extra and in some cases an inspection fee of five dollars, and where the former occupant has made any substantial improvements there are small amounts to pay for improvements. This is a poor place for a poor man unless he has brains and muscle and 'grit and grit,' but with these requisites he can succeed. The population of this part of Assiniboia has doubled during the past two years. There has been as much prairie broken the past two years as was already broken previous to 1898. C. P. R. land (old sections) joining homestead land sells at three dollars per acre. Improved quarters within four to five miles of town sell at \$1,000 this spring. This is not a Garden of Eden at all. No man need think he can come here and get rich in a short time without much labor, but if he will work and be saving he can soon be an independent farmer tilling his own soil and getting good returns for his labor.

"We burn coal, which costs us \$1.55 per load at the mines which are 20 miles southwest of us.

"People with stock and machinery should come in May, so as to have all June to break in. Those who expect to work for wages for the first year or two should come by the end of July to work through harvest and threshing and then go to the coal-fields and work all winter, and by spring he could be ready to improve homestead.

"A quarter-section of railway land sells at three dollars per acre. The interest is all figured up and a man has about \$71 to pay cash, and if he breaks at least ten acres first breaking season his \$21 interest for the first year is thrown off and the second fall following purchase he has \$90 to pay and then \$60 to pay for eight more falls, which makes a total of \$611 the quarter costs him, including all interest. Paying for a quarter of land that way is like keeping a life insurance policy paid, only it does not take so long to do it. By a man homesteading one quarter and buying another quarter gives him a chance to have a 320-acre farm all his own and have it paid for in ten years and after that he is sure of an easy living if he is any good at all.

"SIGNED W. H. KINKADE."

EASILY DONE.

"How did they open the Paris exposition, George? I've lost the paper containing the account of it." "Why, it was a simple and impressive ceremony. Looby stepped up and—" "Who is Looby, George? Looby is the president of the French republic. Looby walked up and pushed away a painter's ladder, and kicked aside a plasterer's hod and a pile of bricks, and yanked a carpenter's horse out of the way, and tore down the 'Positively No Admittance' card—in French, of course—and scraped a lot of sand and gravel away from the bottom of the door, and then gave the knob a yank—and the exposition was wide open! Simple, isn't it?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STUMPED THE SCHOOL VISITOR.

A visitor at a Columbia, Mo., school the other day asked one of the lower grade class this question: "What is the axis of the earth?" "An imaginary line passing from one pole to the other on which the earth revolves," proudly answered a pupil. "Yes," said the examiner, well pleased, "and could you hang a bonnet on it?" "Yes, sir." "Indeed! And what kind of a bonnet?" "An imaginary bonnet, sir." The visitor asked no more questions.—Chicago Chronicle.

TO WIN UNDYING FAME.

Some day, to shift the small boy to an earthly paradise, somebody will introduce a fenceless baseball park and his fame will last forever.—Pittsburgh Times.

A BLOOD TROUBLE.

Is that tired feeling—blood lacks vitality and richness, and hence you feel like a laggard all day and can't get rested at night. Hood's Sarsaparilla will cure you because it will restore to the blood the qualities it needs to nourish, strengthen and sustain the muscles, nerves and organs of the body. It gives sweet, refreshing sleep and imparts new life and vigor to every function.

Felt Tired—"In the spring I would have no appetite and would feel tired and without ambition. Took Hood's Sarsaparilla in small doses, increasing as I grew stronger. That tired feeling left me and I felt better in every way." W. E. Baker, Box 96, Milford, Ohio.

Be sure to get Hood's because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the Best Medicine Money Can Buy. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

FISONS' CURE FOR CURS WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in Time. Sold by druggists.

CONSUMPTION