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JOB PRINTING.

The Job department of the Press is complete and affords facilities for doing the best class of work. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

The recent publication in several daily papers that Nellie Prettyhair, a quarter-breed Indian girl, had been left \$1,000,000 by John Dillon, a rich ranchman, for having saved his life from drowning in the Grand river, near Claremore, I. T., four years ago, develops a remarkable coincidence, says the St. Louis Republic.

Coincidence in Names. A quarter-breed Indian girl, had been left \$1,000,000 by John Dillon, a rich ranchman, for having saved his life from drowning in the Grand river, near Claremore, I. T., four years ago, develops a remarkable coincidence, says the St. Louis Republic.

The big receipts of the last fiscal year were largely in excess of current needs, and as a consequence there was a surplus of \$79,527,060, or nearly double the amount estimated by Secretary Gage in his forecast of financial conditions. This helps to prove the effectiveness of the government's collecting methods and the readiness with which the duties and revenue taxes are paid. And it may be remarked that it is in striking contrast with the conditions existing four years ago, when with a depleted treasury the gold reserve was drawn upon for current expenditures and bond sales were resorted to in order to restore the stock of precious metal. A glance at the present plethora emphasizes the difference wrought under a republican administration.

A Chicago school has lately furnished a very pretty instance of a child's resourcefulness. Some people having complained of a dog which had no home and no visible means of support, a policeman was detailed to shoot the animal. When he appeared near the schoolhouse with his revolver, one of the little girls asked him what he was going to do. He told her, and she begged him not to shoot the animal. "But I must," he said, "for he hasn't any license." "We'll get him a license if you won't shoot him," said the little girl, and so the policeman granted a few days' respite. The little girl interested eight or ten of her friends, arranged for a "show," consisting of speeches, recitations and music, to be given by themselves, and persuaded their teacher to announce it, with its charitable object. They cleared enough money to raise the dog from a condition of vagrancy to a position of affluence and independence. They paid his license fee, bought him a new collar, and were even able to deposit a small sum with the butcher to provide their canine friend with juicy marrow-bones and choice cuts of chuck steak in days to come.

Illinois has an apparent right to claim to be the woman's paradise, so far as public recognition of her business capacity is concerned. On the board of trustees of the State university are two women, Mrs. Alice A. Abbott and Mrs. Lucy L. Fowler, both of Chicago, and members of that city's Woman's club. Mrs. Abbott began her work for the public in the civil war, and has continued it in many directions ever since. Mrs. Fowler is known for her interest in and efforts in behalf of youthful offenders against the law.

A Missouri woman recently was the victim of a most peculiar accident, and, as it did not result in any permanent injury, we can afford to laugh at it. She was a very stout woman and was standing on a barrel training some vines when the top of the barrel caved in. The husband tried in vain to extricate her, and was finally compelled to roll her to a blacksmith shop a quarter of a mile away. There the iron hoops were removed and the woman regained her freedom.

OUR NATION PROSPEROUS.

Substantial Evidence of the Superiority of a Republican Administration.

Statistics make dull reading to the average person, but they sometimes convey information that is of great public value. The annual report of the treasurer of the United States, which has just been given to the press, furnishes news of this character. It shows in condensed and accurate form the fiscal operations of the government and is in a sense the national balance sheet, indicating how the country stands in its financial dealings.

It appears from the treasurer's report that the net ordinary revenues of the government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, were \$567,240,532. This is the largest sum ever received, exceeding even the figures of 1866, which represented the high water mark of receipts and expenditures due to the civil war that had just closed. But it is not to be forgotten that this amount of money is more easily obtainable than was a less sum 34 years ago. The nation is about twice as large and many times richer. Though the present "war tax," like all war taxes, is not agreeable to the people, it does not represent any of the actual hardship endured by them in supporting the government when engaged in a fight for its existence.

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An important feature of the report is the showing it makes of the saving effected by the refunding of bonds under the new law known as the gold standard act. In this way—placing the bonds at lower interest rates—there has been a net saving of \$8,604,317. Other facts are of much interest. The amount of money in circulation October 1, 1900, was \$2,113,294,983, and the per capita circulation on that date was \$27.01. The per capita in gold is \$10.60, which is greater than that of all the currency in 1862, while the total of gold is greater than all the circulation at any time before July, 1879. There is more money in circulation per capita to-day than ever before in our financial history. Treasury transactions show a remarkable increase in gold accumulation, while more gold is being handled in ordinary dealings than has been the case in many years. The gold standard has been strengthened, and no one now doubts its stability; hence the greater readiness to use gold as currency instead of hoarding it.

Lastly, the great balance in our favor in our foreign trade is a most important factor in our fiscal affairs. The treasurer's report touches on it as showing its effect in aiding the flow of gold to this country. But it has been considered more at length by others. The Philadelphia Ledger, alluding to a recent address, remarks: "The trade balance as a feature of our prosperity was the subject of an important paper read at the July meeting of the Pennsylvania bankers by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip. From his official exhibit it appeared that for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the value of our exports was \$1,400,990,000, a gain of \$172,000,000 for the year. All industries represented in the foreign trade participated in this increased exportation. During the last four years there was a total balance in our favor of exports over imports of \$1,580,000,000, and this, Mr. Vanderlip exultingly declared, 'is more than five times the balance in our favor during the years from 1790 to 1896.' The gold standard will also be reinforced by the increased production of the mines. Mr. Vanderlip said the estimated gold production the world over for 1899 was \$315,000,000, half of which is to be credited to 1900. This is an increase of \$25,000,000 over the production of 1898. The resumption of mining operations in South Africa will very materially increase the output."

Now that we are permanently on a gold basis, it is satisfactory to know that the basis is growing broader and stronger.—Troy Times.

Many of the democrats who hope for a reorganization of their party are turning to the south for inspiration and leadership. This was the old democratic way. The party marched and moved to the snap of the slave driver's whip. It ought to know better, but apparently it does not. Of late years the southern democracy has been noted chiefly for its infatuation for cheap money, including free silver, and for robbing republicans of the franchise by fraud and violence. If the democratic party thinks its fortunes will be improved by a servile surrender to such influences it will make as big a mistake as it did when it made itself a tail to the Bryan kite.—Troy Times.

Among the things which we would like to have explained is, what became of the overwhelming majority which Carter Harrison was going to give the democracy in Chicago? It was to have been great enough to overcome the assumed McKinley vote in the state. When organized—as such as the party of the people in the metropolis of the west was alleged to be cannot make a better showing they should beg Marcus A. Hanna to give them a few kindergarten lessons.—Washington Times (Dem.).

The people who are going to reorganize the democratic party should have all the fun they can while they are, for Mr. Bryan is to issue a statement in a few days.—Chicago Record (Ind.).

THE NICARAGUAN ROUTE.

Commissioners Say that It Is the Most Practicable for an Isthmian Canal.

Washington, Dec. 5.—The president yesterday transmitted to congress the preliminary report of the Isthmian canal commission. The commission comes to the following conclusions:

"In view of the facts, and particularly in view of all the difficulties of obtaining the necessary rights, privileges and franchises on the Panama route, and assuming that Nicaragua and Costa Rica recognize the value of the canal to themselves, and are prepared to grant concessions on terms which are acceptable to the United States, the commission is of the opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an Isthmian canal to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Nicaraguan route.

"The Panama canal after completion would be shorter, have fewer locks and less curvature than the Nicaraguan canal. The measure of these advantages is the time required for vessels to pass through, which is estimated for an average ship at 12 hours for Panama and 33 hours for Nicaragua. On the other hand, the distance from San Francisco to New York is 377 miles, to New Orleans 579 and to Liverpool 386 miles greater via Panama than via Nicaragua."

The commission says that the estimated cost of building the Nicaragua canal is about \$58,000,000 more than that of completing the Panama canal, leaving out the cost of acquiring the latter property. The time required to build the Nicaragua canal hinges almost entirely on the time required for the construction of the Boca San Carlos dam. The construction of the dam will be a costly and tedious operation. Eight years would probably be a reasonable estimate for the time of building it.

At least two years will be consumed in preparatory work and in opening a harbor at Greytown, so that if work on the dam should be commenced immediately thereafter, the time required for completing the entire work would be about ten years.

ASSAULTED BY A MOB.

Deputy Sheriffs Are Attacked by 500 Strikers in a Mining Town of Pennsylvania.

Latrobe, Pa., Dec. 5.—A riot occurred here Tuesday at the works of the Bessemer Coal and Coke Co. Three deputy sheriffs were injured, and as a result the borough prison is full of strikers. The injured are: Deputy Barker, ribs broken. Deputy David Detrick, badly bruised. Deputy Logan, badly bruised.

It appears that a mob of 500 excited miners, who are striking, came to the works Monday night, hooting and jeering, and proceeded to camp there by building a bonfire and then making a demonstration of blowing fish-horns and insulting passersby.

Superintendent Martin, accompanied by E. P. Dayton, a superintendent of one of the company's works in the Connellsville region, arrived, and when they alighted from their buggy one of the mob approached and threatened the life of Mr. Dayton, who immediately came here and made an information against the strikers, who were held in \$500 bail.

This was really the start of the trouble, and later in the night the fighting became serious. Sheriff May came to the scene of the disturbance and soon had the injured cared for, having the strikers, of whom about ten were the leaders, locked up in the borough bastille, charging them with riot and aggravated assault. The men are striking against the adoption by the company of the Connellsville scale. Further trouble is expected.

AN INSURANCE SWINDLE.

Office of a Western Society Claims to Have Discovered One—Two Persons Arrested.

Sioux City, Ia., Dec. 5.—Charges of an attempted insurance swindle that cost the life of one of the alleged swindlers are made by J. H. Hurd, of the Laboring Men's Co-operative Life association, who has just returned from an investigation of the case George A. Barber, of Webster City, Ia., who held a policy for \$7,800 in the company, is dead at Pagosa, Col., and Mrs. Mary Wright, of Chicago, and W. R. Neff are held at the same place to appear at the coroner's inquest. It is said that Barber met Mrs. Wright in Chicago last summer and took her to Denver, where Neff appeared. The policy was made payable to Mrs. Wright, who was alleged to be Barber's affianced.

Mr. Hurd charges that the policy was taken out with intention to defraud, although in the original plan he says Barber's death was not to be a reality. Later he says the scheme was changed and he asserts that Barber was poisoned.

Another Corn Squeeze in Sight.

Chicago, Dec. 5.—Indications on the board of trade are that another corn is hatching in corn, this time in the December option. Conditions are practically the same now as they were in the November option, manipulated by Phillips, with the probability that the local stocks of contract corn will be still further depleted.

Brings 74 Dead Soldiers.

Washington, Dec. 5.—Quartermaster General Ludington has received a message from Gen. Humphrey quartermaster with the troops in China, saying that the transport California sailed from Taku, China, on the 30th ult. for San Francisco, with the remains of 74 soldiers and marines, who died of wounds or disease during the recent military operations in China. These remains were disinterred at Tien Tsin, Piesang and Yang Tsen. All the bodies unclaimed by relatives will be buried in the national cemetery at San Francisco.

DUELS IN THE STREET.

A West Virginia Lawyer Kills a Preacher and a Nebraska Goes Gunning for His Enemies.

Williamson, W. Va., Dec. 6.—Wednesday afternoon Hon. S. Davis Stokes shot and killed Rev. John W. Wohl in a street duel here, Mr. Stokes being also dangerously injured. Mr. Stokes, one of the most prominent young lawyers in Mingo county, left his office after dinner and walked in the direction of the house occupied by Rev. Mr. Wohl, and his housekeeper, Mrs. Levine, Mr. Wohl's family being in Kentucky. Mr. Stokes stopped at the gate to talk with Mrs. Levine, who stood in the doorway.

Within a few minutes the minister came out of the house. He seemed to be greatly excited about something and said to Mrs. Levine, as he passed her at the door: "You would be much better, at present, in this house." She replied that the day was too pretty to be spent entirely within doors, and Mr. Stokes interrupted by remarking, "Yes, don't think of leaving us for the house." Quick as a flash Mr. Wohl turned and, addressing Stokes, said "Leave the premises."

An altercation followed. Both men ran to the sidewalk directly in front of the house. Something was said, almost indistinguishable, that drew from Rev. Wohl a sharp retort. "You are a liar," and in an instant the report of a revolver was heard. Stokes stumbled, tried to regain his footing, but fell in the street. Wounded as he was, he drew his revolver and covered the minister, now within ten feet of his fallen foe. Again Wohl fired, and simultaneously with that shot the gun in the sinking hand of Stokes spoke. When the smoke cleared away two men lay in their own blood upon the sidewalk. Rev. Wohl was dead. Chance had carried the bullet from Stokes' pistol through the head of the minister, killing him as he fell. The bullet had entered Stokes' side below the heart and passed entirely through his body.

In the hall of the minister's home, facing the fearful duel to the death, fallen across the doorway, was found Mrs. Levine, who had fainted from fright.

Stokes refuses to say anything concerning the terrible tragedy, and Mrs. Levine is too excited to talk. Rev. Wohl was one of the most eloquent of the Presbyterian ministers of this state. Mr. Stokes is an ex-Virginia university president.

Platte Center, Neb., Dec. 6.—Only the prompt arrival of Sheriff Byrnes and four deputies summoned from Columbus prevented lynching as the culmination of a series of shooting affairs here yesterday. W. J. Gentleman, a wealthy stockman, who caused the trouble, held the entire village at bay and shot four men, one of whom may die. Gentleman, inspired by a grudge over a cattle suit several months ago, attacked Martin Burns, a farmer, on the street.

Infuriated after the fight Gentleman secured a shot gun and went in search of his enemies. He entered the blacksmith shop of S. Oelsen and shot the owner. Marshal Hays tried to arrest him and was shot in the back. Finally overpowered, the man was taken to jail and there drew a revolver, shooting into the crowd that had gathered, when Henry Tanager and Robert Wilson were badly wounded.

IN THE LAW'S CLUTCHES.

A New York Broker Is Arrested on a Charge of Conspiracy and Grand Larceny—His Alleged Accomplices Disappear.

New York, Dec. 6.—As a result of investigations made by Assistant District Attorney Byrne, C. W. Morgan, trading as C. W. Morgan & Co., stock brokers, and Morgan's bookkeeper, Michael Hart, were yesterday arrested on the charge of conspiracy and grand larceny. The men were locked up in police headquarters.

The detectives confiscated all the books and papers in the office of Morgan and in the offices of L. E. Van Ripper and John E. McKenzie, discretionary brokers. Van Ripper and McKenzie had left their offices. It was found that the written matter in the books of Van Ripper and McKenzie had been torn out, leading the police to suppose that they had been informed of their coming.

A thorough investigation was made and it was found that McKenzie and Van Ripper did an extensive business throughout the United States and Canada. They sent out as many as 100,000 letters a week, some of which told how easily money was made in Wall street and others explaining certain deals, the money to be sent to Morgan & Co., or C. B. Lawrence, jr. Van Ripper and McKenzie, it is alleged, advised each other of their success with the prospective customer, and they in turn advised Morgan. If a man sent money to Morgan he would advise the brokers.

Mr. Morgan had an office at Thirty-third street and Broadway and the police say he had various offices throughout the country. The complainant against the prisoners is William S. Bailey, a mill owner of Matewan, N. J. The police say they have 30 others who will testify against the men.

When the police entered Morgan's office to arrest him they found a man, whose name Capt. McClusky refuses to divulge at this time, inquiring as to what had become of his money.

Trusted Employee Steals \$50,000.

New York, Dec. 6.—The Herald says: "After having served for 23 years the firm of Frank & Dubois, whose employ he entered as an errand boy, and after having been advanced until he had full charge of the office as manager, William M. Gates, it is asserted, confessed that he had been robbing his employers, and was involved in ruin. The full amount of his alleged stealings is not known, but it is believed he has taken \$50,000, perhaps more. He is now a fugitive through the courtesy of the men he robbed."

"Oh! Dear I'm so Tired."



The ordinary every-day life of most of our women is a ceaseless treadmill of work. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system all unstrung! One day she is wretched and utterly miserable; in a day or two she is better and laughs at her fears, thinking there is nothing much the matter after all; but before night the deadly backache reappears, the limbs tremble, the lips twitch—it seems as though all the imps of Satan were clutching her vitals; she goes to pieces and is flat on her back. No woman ought to arrive at this terrible state of misery, because these symptoms are a sure forerunner of womb troubles. She must remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is almost an infallible cure for all female ills, such as irregularity of periods, which cause weak stomach, sick headache, etc., displacements and inflammation of the womb, or any of the multitudes of illnesses which beset the female organism.

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\$5000 REWARD Owing to the fact that some skeptical people have from time to time questioned the genuineness of the testimonial letters we are constantly publishing, we have deposited with the National City Bank, of Lynn, Mass., \$5,000, which will be paid to any person who will show that the above testimonial is not genuine, or was published before obtaining the writer's special permission.—LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO.

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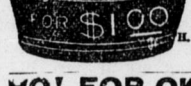
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