

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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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.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, 10 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, 15 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.

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.

CURRENT TOPICS.

Great Britain brews \$345,000,000 worth of beer a year.

The world's product of silk is 35,328,228 pounds annually.

Kiddville, Right Angie and Log Lick are Kentucky post offices.

The engines of a first-class British man-of-war cost about £175,000.

Nineteen hundred and one really is 1901. Christ was born 1,904 years ago.

Five pounds of oats give a horse as much nourishment as ten pounds of hay.

The world's coffee crop is 800,000 tons. America drinks one-third of this.

Comic opera is over a hundred years old. The tragic, in a way, has always existed.

For twenty years Mrs. Jane Westover was the town barber of Marlborough, Ct.

There are about 20,000,000 acres of unoccupied public lands yet remaining in Montana.

In 1801, 1,570,000 newspapers were issued monthly. This has grown to over 41,000,000 a day.

The apartments of deceased kings of Italy are left absolutely untouched for two generations.

The United States government spends more than \$10,000,000 a year in maintaining the Indiana.

Ireland sends annually 44,000 tons of eggs—some 640,000,000 in round numbers—to England alone.

Everything that has value in England is insured against loss. Even race meetings are insured.

Two Sedgwick county (Kan.) farmers will buy a pair of elephants, to be used on their wheat fields.

The first lucifer match was sold in 1823, but striking matches were made in Nuremberg as long ago as 1477.

Twenty-five thousand tons of locust beans are grown a year in Cyprus, most of which go to Scotland to make whisky.

Thirty years ago there were only about twenty-five explosive compounds known. Now there are more than 1,100.

President Diaz, of Mexico, is said to be about to apply for a leave of absence in order to spend the spring in Europe.

Four night watchmen of the Gilchrist glassworks, at Elmer, N. J., have recently seen ghosts and have quit their positions.

Free electricity travels at the same rate as light—186,000 miles a second. Through wire electricity moves at only 16,000 miles a second.

Charles Quincy Hillebrand, the new congressman from the Sixth Ohio district, was once a professional base ball player, and a good one.

Ohio's cities and towns gained 436,021 in population during the last ten years, or 792 more than the increase in the rest of the entire state.

Gov. Gregory, of Rhode Island, is one of the prime movers in a plan to have erected in Providence a statue of Gen. Nathaniel Green.

Fifteen hundred millions of acres of Australia are yet undisposed of, and there are in the United States 800,000,000 acres of unsettled lands.

Lady Curzon is encouraging her husband, the viceroy of India, in the steps he has taken for the preservation of India's ancient monuments.

The new forts of Dover, England, are to have six nine-inch wire-wound gups, having an effective range of eleven miles. They are nearly forty feet long.

The rivers of the Emerald Isle have generally a dark color, owing to the fact that most of them at some point in their course flow through peat marshes or beds, which impart a dark hue to the water.

Swiss steamboat companies, to avoid disputes as to the age of children, have established measurement rules. Children under 3 feet in length ride free, children under 4 feet 4 inches and dogs pay half fare.

Rev. Father M. C. O'Brien, the newly appointed Roman Catholic bishop of Maine is widely known in educational circles as an authority upon the various dialects of the American Indian, of whom he has made a life-long study.

Miss Laura D. Gill, A. B., of Northampton, Mass., who will be remembered as one of the first volunteer nurses in the Spanish-American war, and who was in charge of the first Red Cross auxiliary detachment, has been elected dean of Barnard college.

ITS SHORT MEMORY.

The Democracy Forgets All About Its Fight on the Anti-Bellum Cuban Question.

Ex-Gov. Stone's recent remarks on the desirability of the annexation of Cuba leads the St. Paul Pioneer Press to say that if Cuba sets up for itself under a republican administration "the democracy will point to the fact as the result of republican blundering, wholly regardless of the fact that democratic opposition prevented any intervention in behalf of the Cubans until republican leaders had yielded a reluctant consent to the famous 'self-denying pledge' of our pronouncement against Spain, which bars us from annexing the island." The Pioneer Press predicts that the democratic party will raise a clamor that Cuba was lost through republican weakness and mismanagement, and the history of that party warrants the opinion.

With its proverbially short memory the democratic party has ceased to consider the fight it made, just before the declaration of war with Spain, to recognize Cuba as an existing republic. The report of the senate committee on foreign relations, on April 13, 1898, signed by five republicans and one democrat, did not go far enough to suit democratic ideas, so there was a minority report, signed by three democrats and one republican, recognizing the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of the island. The resolutions as finally passed by congress stopped short of the immediate recognition of a Cuban republic demanded by the democrats, but it was the prolonged and heated contest on that point that resulted in the insertion of the "self-denying pledge" by the conference committee. If the democrats had had their way the United States would have gone into the war with a declaration that Cuba was already a republic and a sovereignty; and the mind can scarcely conceive all the complications to which that wild absurdity would have led.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

RECORD OF PROTECTION.

A Principle of Government That Has Worked Out Its Own Salvation.

No other principle of government has worked out its own salvation to an equal degree with protection, which is now accepted as a settled policy except by the few who are so ignorant as to believe that an unfavorable balance of trade makes no difference with the general prosperity of the people of the country having an unfavorable balance. The American people enjoyed an unexcelled degree of prosperity during the year 1900, and the final official reports will show that the balance of trade in favor of the United States was larger than ever before. The report for the port of New York was made by Dun's Review of recent date. That report states that the aggregate value of the exports from that port during 1900 was \$377,166,981, while the imports aggregated but \$531,938,107, which makes the balance of trade in favor of the port of New York during the year \$45,228,874, or nearly \$1,000,000 per week. The advantage of that large favorable balance of trade to the increased general prosperity of last year is sufficiently shown by the trade balance at that port for each of the past eight years.

Dun's Review called attention to the fact that the significance of the comparison of 1900 with the other years named is increased by the further fact that "only 46.4 per cent. of the total exports of the country pass out through the port of New York, while 64.7 per cent. of the total imports enter here." An examination of the foregoing comparison should be interesting to every person who desires the continued general prosperity of all the people who are willing to work their hands and their brains, yet it is true that visionary theorists will assert that the balance of trade does not affect the conditions of the people, notwithstanding every man who can read knows that when he pays out more money than he receives the balance is on the wrong side of his cash book, and he is operating under conditions which lead to bankruptcy and poverty.—Iowa State Register.

It is about time for Col. Bryan to begin to view with alarm the renewed activity of Grover Cleveland. When Mr. Cleveland gets one of his misgiving paroxysms it means something, and he may yet receive his fourth nomination for president before Col. Bryan gets his third.—Philadelphia Press.

A speaker on the present condition of the democratic party says a cat and dog may repose peacefully on a rug, "but tie them together, and see if they would not fight." The tying operation will be tried later on.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The revenues of the Philippines the past year were \$19,000,000. With peace the amount would be much larger, but \$19,000,000 under the reign of peace would support a good government in the islands and leave a surplus sufficient to refund to the United States a part of the expenditure for the war.—Indianapolis Journal.

The filibusters in the senate are becoming alarmed at their own success in deferring the consideration of important measures—some of which they desire the passage of themselves, shipping bill or no shipping bill.

SOUTHERN CONDITIONS.

Serious Political Problem That Confronts the People in That Section.

Among the subjects which have agitated congress at the present session and which have not yet been disposed of is that of representation in the house from those states in the south which recently have passed constitutional amendments restricting suffrage. These amendments have not been general in their application, but have been so drawn as to disfranchise the black, while permitting the white man with no more education, to cast his ballot. This system of discrimination it is customary to condemn. At first sight and without going deeply into the question one is inclined to believe that great injustice is being done upon the theory that no restrictions should be placed upon the right of franchise which do not apply to all of the voting age. But conditions in the south are such that many conservative citizens have advocated the adoption of the amendments. A serious problem has been confronting the white people of the south for a number of years, and it is of such a nature that it should attract the attention of the thinking citizen everywhere. The whites of the south are entitled to the sympathy of their brethren of the north in their attempt to solve it. It may be that the disfranchisement of the unintelligent and uneducated black is not the true solution. But there are many who believe that it comes nearer to it than any which has yet been suggested.

The problem in the south is one of race, not of politics. The average white man in that section of the country is not so much for the democratic party as he is against negro domination, and what it is to be controlled by the negro in the south can hardly be appreciated in the north, where the black man has intelligence and education and frequently refinement. It is true that for the disfranchisement of the democratic party in the south is directly responsible, because its managers hoped to gain partisan advantage thereby. They knew that the whites had always voted the democratic ticket, and believed they would always continue to do so. They thought that with the vote of the black eliminated they would receive what would be equivalent to a perpetual lease of power. But it was only the political managers who took this partisan view of the situation. The action of the legislatures had the endorsement of thousands of voters not actively identified with politics because they believed they saw in it relief from the conditions which prevail and which those in the north, who have not studied the question can hardly appreciate. Their view of the matter is entitled to consideration in weighing this subject. They indorse the movement because they believe a vital principle in government is at stake, and because they believe that in domination by the element which has been disfranchised would mean to them the loss of business and much less personal comfort, and that it would have an unpleasant effect upon their home life.

While, perhaps, the experiment is of too recent birth to predict the bearing it will have upon the future in the political history of the south, it is by no means certain that it will not have an effect directly contrary to that which its originators had planned. Those men who supported the disfranchising amendments because of their honest fear of negro domination, have allied themselves with the democratic party because only in that alliance could they see an assurance that the white vote would predominate. With that fear eliminated they are apt to look at other questions. They will consider the great national principles which divide the two great political parties, and the business man and the laboring man of the south, like their brethren in the north, will discover that their interests lie in supporting those theories of government advocated, advanced and practiced by the republican party.

It would seem as if there were food for reflection in this thought. It is not impossible that the action which the democratic legislatures of the south have taken in the hope to strengthen their own grip upon these states may result ultimately in the disintegration of the so-called democratic solid south.—Albany Journal.

William Jennings Bryan's newspaper, The Commoner, will, it is said, accept no advertisements of articles manufactured by trusts. This policy, if rigidly carried out, will exclude from Mr. Bryan's weekly a large amount of democratic advertising matter which it might have just as well as not. It will be felt as a particularly harsh business rule by the large element of his party that looks for the latest advertisements concerning the products of Kentucky and Peoria.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It will be quite interesting to note the disposition of the press of the country toward congress, if it actually "jams through" a \$60,000,000 river and harbor improvement bill during the remaining six weeks of the session, while refusing to give sufficient consideration to the shipping bill, involving but \$9,000,000, after having the latter measure before it for over two years.

If the river and harbor improvement bill, carrying appropriations of \$60,000,000, can "be jammed through" the senate inside of six weeks, is it such a dreadful thing to "jam through" congress the shipping bill, which has been before that branch of the government for two full years, having twice been favorably reported to each branch of congress by committees having it in charge?

Mr. Bryan's paper will not print all the particulars of the downfall of the republic until more of them are at hand.—Chicago Record.

ANTI-SALOON WAR.

Women of Kansas Continue Their Attacks.

Four "Joints" at Anthony are Wrecked by Infiltrators of Mrs. Nation and Scared Saloonists in Other Parts of the State Shut Up Shop.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Carrie Nation yesterday invaded the office of Gov. Stanley in the Capitol building and for an hour arraigned the chief executive of the state for his failure to close the saloons of Kansas. Then she visited the offices of Attorney General Goddard, County Attorney Nichols and Sheriff Porter and demanded of each that they close the saloons.

When Mrs. Nation entered Gov. Stanley's office by turns she administered to Stanley a tongue-lashing for his failure to uphold the laws against liquor selling, or begged him for aid to carry on her crusade. She put her questions with fierceness and answered them herself without giving the governor time to utter a complete sentence in his own defense.

"You can close every joint in Kansas if you will," she said with force. "You can do it if you want to, but you won't. You are a lawbreaker yourself if you don't. You are not only a lawbreaker, but a perjurer."

Finally Gov. Stanley said: "You get the county prosecuting attorneys to put the joint keepers in jail and I will use my power as governor to keep them in. I will see that they are not pardoned out."

This promise instantly transformed Mrs. Nation. She beamed with joy, and thanking the governor, started for the office of Attorney General Goddard, who referred her to the county attorney. To county Attorney Nichols she repeated her demands, and said she wished to swear out a warrant for the saloonkeepers who had attacked her Saturday night with a broomstick. Then she headed for the office of Sheriff Cook. The sheriff boiled over with anger under her searching attack. He broke away and, rushing towards a newspaper man in the crowd who had pointed to him, seized the offender's collar and made a motion to strike him. Others interfered, and Sheriff Cook returning to Mrs. Nation's side, asked her to his private office to continue the argument alone. The chief of police was picked out for the next onslaught, but his office was found locked and Mrs. Nation harangued a crowd near the city hall.

Boston, Jan. 31.—Mrs. Mary Green, who seems to be familiar with the methods of Mrs. Carrie Nation, of Kansas, wrecked a Cambridge street bar room Tuesday evening and yesterday was sentenced to serve a term at Deer island. Mrs. Green not only laid the bartender low with a plate, but also shattered several plate glass windows and drove the patrons of the establishment into the cellar. "I'm Carrie Nation," she said, "and I'll leave no rum shop in the town when I get through."

Mrs. Green's imitation of the noted Kansas reformer was terminated by a policeman and Judge Wentworth sentenced her to the house of correction.

Anthony, Kan., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Carrie Nation was outside here Wednesday when a band of W. C. T. U. women, headed by Mrs. Sheriff, of Danville, completely wrecked the fixtures in four "joints," smashing plate glass windows and mirrors right and left and turning gallons of liquor into the gutters. The women, who were of the best families in Anthony, were accompanied by their husbands and sons or brothers, who assured protection. The band will, it is said, start out to-day on a tour of destruction through Harper county, which is prolific in saloons. Mrs. Sheriff, who led the raid, is under bond to appear at Danville in April to answer a charge of saloon wrecking placed against her six weeks ago. Mrs. Sheriff came to Anthony on Tuesday and worked all night procuring hatchets and other implements of destruction.

No arrests were made, but the mayor swore in extra police and the crusaders were placed under strict surveillance. He also preserved the names of the women engaged in the work. As a sequel to the raid a number of young men and two or three small boys became reeling drunk. Two of the boys were locked up in the city jail. During the excitement they had followed the crusaders into the saloon and secured a quantity of whisky, wine and beer.

Wichita, Kan., Jan. 31.—Wholesale liquor dealers here received telephone messages from Harper last night stating that there was not an open saloon in town at sunset. Harper is half way between Anthony and Danville and it is said that the local W. C. T. U. leaders were strangely active there yesterday. Messages have also been received here that three saloons at Attica have closed.

Coffeyville, Kan., Jan. 31.—Every "joint" in Montgomery county is closed as a result of the action of County Attorney Dana, who served notice on the keepers that they would not be permitted to run longer.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 31.—Mrs. Carrie Nation yesterday organized a band of 46 women to follow her leadership and assist in wiping out "joints." Missourians Win. Washington, Jan. 29.—The United States supreme court yesterday rendered an opinion in the case of the Chicago drainage canal, overruling the demurrers filed in the case by the state of Illinois and the Chicago drainage canal district board. The proceeding was brought by the state of Missouri against the state of Illinois and the drainage board, the end sought being to prevent the use of the canal because of its supposed pollution of the drainage water of St. Louis. The effect of the decision sustains the contention of Missouri.

CAUGHT BY THE GRIP.

Released by Pe-ru-na--Congressman Howard's Recovery--Congressman Geo. H. White's Case.



La Grippe is epidemic catarrh.—It spares no class or nationality. The cultured and the ignorant, the aristocrat and the pauper. The masses and the classes are alike subject to la grippe. None are exempt—all are liable.

Have you the grip? Or, rather, has the grip got you? Grip is well named. The original French term, la grippe, has been shortened by the busy American to read "grip." Without intending to do so a new word has been coined that exactly describes the case. As if some hideous giant with a awful Grip had clutched us in its fatal clasp. Men, women, children, whole towns and cities are caught in the baneful grip of a terrible monster.

Pe-ru-na for Grip. Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell, President of Epworth League, also President of Loyal Temperance Legion, writes from Chehalis, Wash.:

"I have used several remedies in cases of severe colds and la grippe, but none I consider of more value than Pe-ru-na."—Mrs. Dr. C. D. Powell.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio. After-Effects of La Grippe. Miss Emma Jouris, President Golden Rod Sewing Circle, writes from 40 Burling street, Chicago, Ill., as follows:

"This spring I suffered severely from the after-effects of la grippe. As the doctors did not help me I bought a bottle of Pe-ru-na."—Miss Emma Jouris.

Congressman Howard's Letter. Fort Payne, Ala. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"I have taken Peruna now for two weeks and find I am very much relieved. I feel that my cure will be permanent. I have also taken it for la grippe and I take pleasure in recommending Peruna as an excellent remedy to all fellow sufferers."—M. W. Howard, Member of Congress.

La Grippe Leaves the System in a Deplorable Condition. D. L. Wallace, a charter member of the International Barbers' Union, writes from 15 Western Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.:

Advertisement for Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, featuring a bull logo and text: "Cures a Cough or Cold at once. Conquers Croup, Whooping-Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Grippe and Consumption. Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it. Quick, sure results. Get only Dr. Bull's! Price, 25 cents. Dr. Bull's Pills cure Constipation. Fifty pills, 10 cts. Trial box, 5 cts."

Advertisement for 150 Kinds For 16 Cents, featuring an illustration of a person and text: "Last year we started out for 200,000 new customers. We received 270,000. We now have on our books 1,100,000 names. We sell 200,000 more in 1901, making 1,500,000 full names. This unprecedented offer for 16 cents postpaid of 150 kinds of rare, luscious radishes. 12 magnificent earliest melons, 24 glorious tomatoes, 25 peerless lettuce varieties, 12 splendid beet sorts, 12 gorgeous beautiful flower seeds. In all 150 kinds, sure to delight and please and give you four weeks, together with our great Illustrated Plant and Seed Catalog, telling all about them. Dollar Grass, Peas, Beans, Broccoli, Spinach, Onions, etc., etc. all for 16 cents stamps and this notice. Catalog postpaid worth \$10.00 to any planter of garden and farm seeds. JOHN SALZER SEED CO. 121 La Crosse, Wis."

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Advertisement for PATENTS and PISO'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM, featuring text: "Without fee unless successful. Send description of RHEUMATISM to M. L. STEVENS & CO., Estab. 1894, 312-14th Street, WASHINGTON, D. C. Branch offices: Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit." and "PISO'S CURE FOR RHEUMATISM. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION."