

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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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 line.

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.

One of the finest manifestations of enlightened progress in the new century is the increase of Charity That is Worth While.

For many years the world has been dabbling in spasmodic charities and vainly trying to soothe its conscience by doing occasionally and badly what it should be doing systematically and well.

There has been a hazy idea that free excursions in summer and free soup in winter ought to regenerate any young victim of an environment of poverty and start him on a career of virtue with a feeling of undying gratitude to his benefactors.

He was expected to keep cool and happy all summer on a plate of ice cream and a piece of pie, and later in the year he was stuffed with turkey at Thanksgiving or at Christmas, receiving from the strange but joyful luxuries little that was more lasting than a nightmare.

It is all very good so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough to keep the youngster from being as hungry as ever within 24 hours.

In the new philanthropy, says the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, there is something more than an occasional opportunity for free gormazing.

The fact is recognized that if the boy is to be made a useful citizen he must have the attention that will not only get out of him the evils of his unfortunate life, but will drill into him the advantage and stimulus of character and ambition.

A third of a century ago an American millionaire left a fortune for a home for poor boys, and the enterprise was planned on broad and high lines.

The idea was to admit only promising, healthy youths to whom the opportunities of life were practically closed by poverty or parental misfortunes.

For teachers no dried-up supernumeraries were selected, but to all the departments active, wide-awake and enthusiastic scholars were appointed.

The boys were housed under the best sanitary conditions; they were fed on wholesome food; they were given practical work in the open air, and they were made to live sensible lives.

To-day the school has alumni of which any college might well be proud, for in the list are names known to the country at large: lawyers, doctors, editors, successful business men; and the instructive fact in their careers is their high sense of duty and honor.

In the new plans for aid the whole tendency is in a similar direction. If boys are to be made into good men the work is not a matter of days, but of years; not of a few spasms of beneficence, but of a steady course of discipline.

The carrier pigeon, when traveling, never feeds. If the distance be long it flies on without stopping to take nutriment, and at last arrives thin, exhausted and almost dying.

If corn be presented to it it refuses to eat, contenting itself with drinking a little water and then sleeping.

Two or three hours later it begins to eat with great moderation and sleeps again immediately afterward.

Several little morals of much practical value may be learned from the habits of this bird by bipeds of the unfeathered variety.

Human beings rarely exert themselves to their limit or practice wise moderation in case of hunger, thirst or exhaustion.

Paris has inaugurated a crusade against the mosquito, but not, as in the United States, with oil.

The public fountains are being shut off, those in the Place de la Concorde, at the Luxembourg, the observatory, the cascade at Longchamps and the little brooks in the Bois.

It is the council of hygiene which has brought this about, and it is compelled, therefore, to suffer the displeasure of the public.

But the council says that mosquitoes are dangerous to the health, and as the fountains breed the pest the fountains must be suppressed.

An advertisement brought back a lost pup. The finder had taken him home and made him comfortable.

That was kindness of heart, but if he had been hardhearted and let the pup alone he would have found his way back without a particle of trouble, and a family would have been spared a lot of agitation and some mourning.

THANKSGIVING.

President Roosevelt Issues a Proclamation Naming November 28 as the Day to be Observed.

Washington, Nov. 4.—President Roosevelt has issued his proclamation fixing Thursday, November 28, as a day of national thanksgiving. It follows:

"The season is nigh when according to the time-hallowed custom of our people, the president appoints a day as the especial occasion for praise and thanksgiving to God.

"This thanksgiving finds the people still bowed with sorrow for the death of a great and good president. We mourn President McKinley because we so loved and honored him; and the manner of his death should awaken in the breasts of our people a keen anxiety for the country, and at the same time a resolute purpose not to be driven by any calamity from the path of strong, orderly, popular liberty which as a nation we have thus far safely trod.

"Yet in spite of this great disaster, it is nevertheless true that no people on earth have such abundant cause for thanksgiving as we have. The past year in particular has been one of peace and plenty. We have prospered in things material and have been able to work for our own uplifting in things intellectual and spiritual. Let us remember that, as much as has been given us, much will be expected from us; and that true homage comes from the heart as well as from the lips and shows itself in deeds. We can best prove our thankfulness to the Almighty by the way in which on this earth and at this time each of us does his duty to his fellow men.

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, president of the United States, do hereby designate as a day of general Thanksgiving, the 28th of this present November, and do recommend that throughout the land the people cease from their wonted occupations, and at their several homes and places of worship reverently thank the Giver of All Good for the countless blessings of our national life.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this second day of November, in the year of our Lord, 1901, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-sixth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

A RUNAWAY BALLOON.

It Came Near Drifting Out to Sea, Together with Nine Passengers.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The nine occupants of the car of the captive balloon which escaped from this city Saturday afternoon returned to San Francisco, having been rescued after being in the balloon two hours.

The balloon landed near Pescadero, 50 miles from this city and but a short distance from the ocean. The balloon was at one time setting out to sea, but was blown back to land.

When the balloon broke its bonds it sailed away in a southerly direction. South of Redwood City it struck another air current which took it toward the ocean, toward the summit of the coast range.

Nineteen miles from La Honda and about six miles from Pescadero, lies Beatty Thompson's place. Thompson was up and out when the balloon came along by Wurr's mill, and the grappling hook slipped through the trees and raked along brushy patches of ground.

By this time much of the gas had been let out of the balloon and the power was weak. The rope that held snapped and the captive became a runaway and was sweeping away over the ground.

When it came within Thompson's reach he grasped it and bore down with all his weight. This stopped the flight. Soon the balloon and the eight passengers and the aeronaut alighted.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

Further Details of the Recent Battle Between the Boers and English.

Pretoria, Nov. 4.—Further details have been received regarding the attack by the Boers under Gen. Louis Botha last week upon Col. Benson's column near Brokenslaagte, eastern Transvaal.

It appears that Botha, who had been joined by another big commando aggregating 1,000 men, attacked Col. Benson's rear guard October 30 on the march and captured two guns, but was unable to retain them. Col. Benson fell mortally wounded early in the fight.

Maj. Woods-Sampson took command, collected the convoy and took up a position for defense about 500 yards from entrenchments prepared by the Boers.

The captured guns were so situated that neither side could touch them.

The Boers made desperate efforts to overwhelm the whole British force, charging repeatedly right up to the British lines and being driven back each time with heavy loss.

The defense was stubbornly and successfully maintained through the whole of the following day and the succeeding night, until Col. Barter, who had marched all night from Bushman's Kop, brought relief in the morning of November 1. The Boers then retired. Their losses are estimated as between 300 and 400.

A New Brewing Combine.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 4.—The six lager beer breweries of Louisville have transferred their properties to a new corporation known as the Central Consumers Co., which is capitalized at \$3,500,000.

A Big Blaze at Manitowoc.

Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 4.—Seventy-three car loads of flour on track and 23 car loads in the warehouse of the Wisconsin Central Railway Co. were destroyed by fire of unknown origin last night, together with the warehouse and dock property of the road.

The loss will reach \$125,000, fully insured. The flour was the property of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. of Minneapolis.

The warehouse and dock, built a few years ago, cost \$42,000. Firemen Gust Boeder and Louis Wilkowski were overcome by the heat and were rescued with difficulty.

HAS GONE TO THE JURY.

Arguments in the Schley Case Have Ended and the Public Sessions of the Court of Inquiry are Closed.

Washington, Nov. 5.—The Schley court of inquiry reached the argument stage at the beginning of the afternoon session Monday.

The morning sitting was devoted to listening to Admiral Schley and Capt. Sigbee, in making corrections of their testimony, which had been given previously and the introduction by Judge Advocate Lemly of numerous documents bearing upon different phases of the inquiry.

The opening speech of the argument in the case was made in behalf of the government by E. P. Hanna, assistant to the judge advocate.

He began his presentation of the case a few minutes after the court convened at 2 o'clock, and when the court adjourned, two hours later, he had not covered more than half of the ground involved in the controversy.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The time of the Schley court of inquiry was devoted yesterday to hearing arguments. Mr. Hanna finished his argument in behalf of the department and Capt. James Parker began but did not conclude his presentation of the case for Admiral Schley.

Mr. Hanna continued as to the retrograde movement, the bombardment of the Colon and the charge made against Admiral Schley of disobedience of orders.

Capt. Parker had only reached the coaling question when the court adjourned. He defended the conduct of his client at all stages of the campaign so far as he went.

Washington, Nov. 7.—The climax of the Schley court of inquiry came Wednesday afternoon when Mr. Raynor, the chief counsel for Admiral Schley, concluded a brilliant argument of over three hours with a peroration so eloquent and impassioned that all within the sound of his voice were profoundly touched.

This remarkable trial, he said, sought to condemn the man who had brought to a successful termination as great a naval triumph as was ever won.

In vivid colors he painted the picture of the Brooklyn with Commodore Schley on the bridge fighting the entire Spanish fleet until the Oregon appeared out of the smoke.

The thunders of the Brooklyn, music for the ears of his countrymen, he said, aroused Admiral Schley's envious foes. He pictured the victorious sailor suffering as few have suffered for three long years, while the fires of persecution leaped around him, and now awaiting the hour of his vindication in the verdict of the court.

"And when it comes," he concluded, "he can, from the high and exalted position that he occupies, look down upon his traducers and maligners and with excellent pride exclaim: 'I care not for the venomous gossip of clubs, drawing rooms and cliques and the poisoned shafts of envy and of malice. I await under the guidance of divine Providence the verdict of posterity.'"

The scene in the court room as he finished with these words was thrilling. The attendance had been large all day and at the morning session a lady had fainted from excitement.

As Mr. Raynor began his eulogy of Admiral Schley those in the audience, many of whom were ladies, leaned forward in their seats. The spell of his oratory was over them and when he described the admiral's gallant deeds and the long persecution to which he had been subjected, many of them broke down and wept.

The members of the court displayed evidences of emotion and Admiral Schley himself was plainly moved. He sat, leaning back, with his hands behind his head. His chin twitched and as his counsel said he could afford to await the verdict of posterity, two big tears rolled down his cheeks.

He moved uneasily to conceal his emotion and under the pretense of adjusting his glasses, brushed the tears aside. For full 30 seconds after Mr. Raynor closed there was not a sound. Then the tension broke in a loud burst of applause.

Admiral Dewey after about a half minute arose to remind the spectators that such demonstrations were out of place. A moment afterward the court adjourned.

Washington, Nov. 8.—After sittings covering 40 days and with a record which when completed will cover about 2,000 pages, the Schley court of inquiry on Thursday adjourned its last public session. To Capt. Lemly, the judge advocate, had been assigned the duty of making the closing argument in the case.

Capt. Lemly's address in the main was an analysis of the testimony, but occasionally a conclusion was drawn and frequently there was criticism of the course pursued by Schley. Speaking of Commodore Schley's conduct Capt. Lemly said: "From my knowledge of the man, I have never believed, nor do I claim from the evidence, that personal misconduct—or to call a spade a spade, cowardice—was exhibited by Commodore Schley in any part of his career as commander-in-chief of the flying squadron. But I submit that in the passage from Key West to Cienfuegos, while at the latter port, en route to the southward of Santiago without settled destination in the retrograde movement, in the return to the vicinity of Santiago and in the affair of May 31 the commodore exhibited unsteadiness in purpose and in push and failure to obey orders."

Negotiations with Brigands Continue.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Nov. 6.—United States Consul General Dickinson, of Constantinople, has returned here from Samakov. He is satisfied that both Miss Ellen M. Stone and her companion, Madame Tsilka, are alive and well treated.

Mr. Dickinson's return is not due to any interruption in the exchange of communications with the brigands, which are still going on. It has been ascertained that the band intended to kidnap Mr. House, a missionary at Salonika, at the same time as Miss Stone, but the design failed.

"FOUNDERS' DAY."

It was Observed at Carnegie Institute, in Pittsburgh—Ex-President Cleveland's Address.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 8.—The exercises celebrating Founders' day at the Carnegie Institute, which have come to be recognized as an annual event of great interest not only to the people of Pittsburgh but to those of other cities, were held in Music hall Thursday afternoon.

Long before the hour set for commencing the exercises the capacity of the hall was strained and the doors had to be closed, barring out at least 2,000 disappointed people.

The presence of ex-President Grover Cleveland as orator of the day and of Mrs. Cleveland as honor guest, served to augment the desire of the people to participate in the exercises.

Mr. Cleveland spoke of "The Obligations of National Co-partnership," saying in part:

"The most serious evil that disturbs co-operation among our people is found in quarrels between employers and employees. There should be no antagonism in this country between labor and capital. On the contrary, they should be in close alliance and friendship.

"No American citizen was ever yet doomed by birth to a life of labor or poverty, and fortunes are the products of industry and intelligent endeavor. Labor and capital touch and mingle so constantly among us that the laborer of to-day is frequently the employer of labor to-morrow.

"I disclaim any intention to suggest what may be the cause of the dislocation which frequently occurs in the relationship of labor to capital. Whether it results from unreasonable demands on the part of labor, or whether our workmen listen too credulously to malign counsels, or whether the trouble arises from the greed and avarice of capital and of its immense aggregations, I do not pretend to say. Perhaps all these have a share in creating the difficulty.

"Somewhere there are members of our partnership in American citizenship who act in violation of partnership duty; and the only remedy for this situation must be found in a return to the observances of the law, or American co-operation. Such an example is seen in the establishment and expansion of the Carnegie Institute."

Secretary Church read his annual report, which showed a remarkable degree of success for the institute during the year. Several addresses followed the report—that of the veteran actor Joseph Jefferson appearing to give particular pleasure. The award of prizes by the Carnegie international art jury followed.

BEEF SUPPLY IS FAILING.

Cattlemen Claim that the Pastures in the West are Being Transformed into Desert Wastes.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—According to information received at the headquarters of the National Live Stock association in this city, congress will have the western public land situation brought to its attention this winter in a new and startling manner.

Prominent cattlemen are prepared to show that during the past five years there has been an enormous decrease in the number of cattle in this country, which seriously threatens the beef food supply.

The cause of this is said to be the contraction of the western public grazing lands and the increase in the consumptive demand.

The rapid settlement of the west has caused the ranges left to become crowded; this crowded condition has prevented the re-seeding of grasses, and consequently millions of acres of once good pasture have been turned into absolute deserts.

The stockmen claim that the unfavorable methods of administering the public lands of the west are back of the threatened shortage. It is now proposed to have congress take charge of the whole matter through a commission and, after investigation, take such action as will tend to stop the waste and destruction now going on and encourage the establishment of small stock farms.

The plan will also recommend government aid in building storage reservoirs on the ranges near the head waters of streams.

THE HORRORS OF THE CONGO.

An American Tells of the Slaughter of Hundreds of Natives by Rubber Hunters.

London, Nov. 8.—Edgar Canisius, an American who recently retired from the employ of the Congo Free State, confirms the terrible stories told about the condition of the natives.

Canisius, who accompanied Maj. Lathaire, commander of the Belgian troops in the Congo, on his expedition after rubber, says 900 natives were killed in six weeks during that expedition, while a smaller expedition, commanded by a Belgian lieutenant, killed 300 natives in three weeks.

Such barbarities are committed that the natives are absolutely terror-stricken.

Canisius declares that the so-called punitive expeditions are in reality rubber-squeezing raids, conducted with such iniquitous methods that the natives are in a constant state of revolt.

The natives are practically forced to work rubber at the muzzle of rifles, receiving two cents per pound for what is sold for 75 cents at Antwerp.

Thousands of natives have fled to the bush and live like wild animals. Along the jungle paths the bodies of those who have died of starvation are frequent sights.

A Murder Mystery is Solved.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—With the discovery yesterday of a blood-bespattered room at 192 North Union avenue and the arrest of its late occupant, Felipo Rini, an Italian fruit peddler, the mystery surrounding the death of Antonio Natali, whose body was found hidden in a barrel on the prairie, is believed to have been cleared up.

That Natali was lured into the room and murdered for his money by several men seems certain. In the pocket of Rini was found \$500, some of the bills being covered with blood stains. Four other men are under arrest.

Reflections of a Spinster.

To love is only to be unhappy. Many men are courteous to all women save their wives.

Confidentially, all business women would rather be married. (Matrimony is death to the ambition of nine women out of ten.)

A husband's first deception leaves an ineffaceable scar on his wife's heart.

Other women's husbands make life bearable for many wives.

No husband ever lived who was at all times the apple of his wife's eye.—Vada Agnew, in Judge.

A Queer Fraternity.

I asked an old colored man to tell me something of his history. He said that he had been born in Virginia, and sold into Alabama in 1845. I asked him how many were sold at the same time. He replied: "There were five of us, myself and brother and three mules."—From Booker T. Washington's "Up from Slavery."

An Evolution.

"Do come home with me to dinner. I want you to meet my eccentric old uncle, John."

"Eccentric! It was only a year ago that you said he was an old boor."

"I know, but that was before his brother left him a fortune."—St. Louis Republic.

The Modern Elopement.

"Are you sure there will be no hitch in our elopement?" anxiously asked the beautiful maid.

"How could there be a hitch," assured the ardent lover, "when we are going in an automobile!"—Chicago Daily News.

Best for the Bowels.

No matter what ails you, headache to a cancer, you will never get well until your bowels are put right.

Cascarets help nature, cure you without a gripe or pain, produce easy, natural movements, cost you just 10 cents to start getting your health back.

Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the genuine, put up in metal boxes, every tablet has C. C. C. stamped on it. Beware of imitations.

Mrs. Wanterby—"Really, you must excuse the appearance of our house. It's so dirty and so upset." Mrs. Kauler—"Why, it seems to me to be just the same as ever."—Philadelphia Press.

You Can Get Allen's Foot-Ease FREE. Write to-day to Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y., for a FREE sample of Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It cures sweating, damp, swollen, itching feet. Makes new or tight shoes easy. Always use it to break in New Shoes. At all druggists and shoe stores; 25c.

Life's Little Frictions.

"Are you getting ready for winter?" "Oh, yes; we've had our last scrap with the ice-man, and have begun to quarrel with the coal man."—Detroit Free Press.

To Cure a Cold in One Day. Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

The average man's guardian angel hasn't time to take a vacation.—Chicago Daily News.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. Samuel, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The old-fashioned genius thrived on compliments. The genius of to-day is judged by its cash balance.—Washington Post.

PUNNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle (except green and purple).

Vanity sometimes assumes the guise of modesty for a purpose.—Chicago Daily News.

A twisted conscience is a poor business guide.—Ram's Horn.

The uglier you are, the more amiable you should be.—Atchison Globe.

Morally you cannot look one way and walk another.—Ram's Horn.

The accumulation of money is merely a habit—that's all.—Chicago Daily News.

Indisposed people blame everything but their appetites.—Atchison Globe.

Betting on horse races reveals two classes of people—lucky ones and fools.—Indianapolis News.

To be sure, faint heart never won fair lady, but, on the other hand, discretion is seldom sued for breach of promise.—Indianapolis News.

A colored citizen entered a book store recently and asked for "Bunyan's Pullgram Politics."—Atlanta Constitution.

Johnny—"Ma, gimme some more pudding?" Hostess—"Sh! Wait! Do have some more pudding, Mr. Hoamley. O! do. I must insist." The Guest—"Well, then, just a mouthful." Johnny—"O! Ma, there won't be none left for me then."—Philadelphia Press.

Mr. Greene—"You said you never would look that woman in the face again, and yet you say she looked as spiteful as she could look. How do you account for that?" Mrs. Greene—"Why, you simpleton, I happened to turn around after she had passed, don't you see?"—Boston Transcript.

Faint Praise.—Towne—"I hear Jack Figner was arrested for running his automobile at the rate of ten miles an hour." Browne—"Yes, and he's fighting hard about it." Towne—"Why, does he deny the charge?" Browne—"Yes, he considers it a gross libel upon the speed of his machine."—Philadelphia Press.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count. Yours very gratefully,—Mrs. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col.—\$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

Meanest Man in Kansas. Not long ago the wife of a western Kansas politician asked him to lay aside politics long enough one day to dig the potatoes in the garden. He agreed to do it. After digging for a few minutes he went into the house and said he had found a coin. He washed it off and it proved to be a silver quarter. He put it in his jeans and went back to work. Presently he went to the house again and said he had found another coin. He washed the dirt off it. It was a silver half dollar. He put it in his jeans. "I have worked pretty hard," said he to his wife. "I guess I'll take a short nap." When he awoke he found that his wife had dug all the rest of the potatoes. But she found no coins. It then dawned upon her that she had been "worked."—Kansas City Journal.

Board of Public "Imps." "The abbreviation fiend is a nuisance and ought to be suppressed by law," said a man in the office of the board of public improvements, "but the limit was reached the other day when a letter came in here addressed: 'Mr. So-and-So, Board of Public Imps.'"

"Maybe that was neither a joke nor the result of carelessness," returned one of his associates. "Perhaps the man meant it, 'on the level.'"—N. Y. Times.

That Settled It. Brinkerhoff—"I thought you intended to become a piano virtuoso." "I did," said Beecroft—"I did; but my barber says that I will be prematurely bald."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Neighbor—"Why do you jog the baby so hard when she's crying?" Proud Mother—"Sure, it makes her cry with such a beautiful tremmylo."—Chicago Tribune.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE, FOR DIZZINESS, FOR BILIOUSNESS, FOR TORPID