

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

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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 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.

To slant or not to slant is the question that is now vexing teachers of the To Slant or Not to Slant.

There is such a division of opinion among experts that the general public is at a loss to decide the merits of the controversy.

Within the last decade the vertical system has been most generally adopted in the public schools, but with its growth in popularity there has been a great increase in opposition to the system.

It is said that speed cannot be attained by the use of the round, upright letters, and that it is impossible to attain a smooth movement of the hand, since the system compels a labored effort.

The chief aim in handwriting should be the attainment of legibility. It matters little whether the Spencerian system or its opposite be adopted if the results are satisfactory.

For a time, about a quarter of a century ago, the angular style of chirography became fashionable, and its results were so astonishing that it was quickly abandoned.

The women who learned in the '70s to make hieroglyphics half an inch in size and indistinguishable from one another are still puzzling their correspondents.

So far, a practical trial of the vertical method has been encouraging, although there is danger of confusion in the matter of o and a, u and n.

The style of writing in vogue among telegraph operators proves that the slant is not necessary to speed. Since the introduction of the typewriter, according to the Milwaukee Sentinel, there is no excuse for careless handwriting.

The machine relieves business men of the necessity of overwork with the pen, and, except for a signature, they have little occasion to write. It has been proved that the system matters little if care is taken to prevent students from carelessness or eccentricity in writing.

A certain individuality should be cultivated, but it should be distinctiveness that comes from precision and neatness.

There is a new wonder every day. In the Bible the miracles number less than a hundred. The modern miracles run into the thousands overnight—the miracles of science, invention, commerce and enterprise.

In the new part of the old world greater records are mounting on big achievements. In the old part of the old world modernity is playing grotesque tricks with history and making contracts that provoke even the serious to merriment.

Fancy, for instance, says the Philadelphia Times, Diogenes sitting in his tub watching a trolley car go by and looking for an honest man only to hear the conductor ring up a drachma fare on a mechanical contrivance to protect him from temptation.

A chrysanthemum show to be held in Convention hall, Kansas City, this month will take the form of a Japanese garden occupying the great oval arena.

It will include a tower 100 feet high, decorated with flowers and colored electric lights. At each end will be a flower pagoda. Two tea-houses will offer light refreshments, with attendants in Japanese costumes.

A hedge four feet high will run around the entire garden. Society people will occupy the boxes and keep "open house" in serving tea to guests.

Speaking of the craze for souvenirs of royalty, they say that after the duchess of York had visited one of the schools in Toronto and had graciously written her name on the school register the teacher passed around the ink bottle in order that each pupil might dip a finger in the ink into which a princess had dipped a pen. How touching!

President Roosevelt went to New York to vote. It is a significant spectacle, and it is doubtful whether we fully appreciate just how significant it is. Our president casts but one vote, and the humblest or the feeblest anarchist in the land has the same voice in declaring who shall be our rulers as our "despotic ruler."

Failure to provide a suitable dwelling place, with the consequent exposure to cold, and to provide sufficient food and clothing, is held in an Illinois decision not to be within the meaning of the statute allowing a divorce for extreme and repeated cruelty.

STRAIGHTFORWARD TALK.

Reasonable View of a Southern Man Regarding the Booker Washington Incident.

The Atlanta Constitution publishes a communication from W. A. Candler, which makes some points that the southern people would do well to think about in connection with the subject of "social equality" that is just now worrying them a good deal.

The Journal does not know anything about Mr. Candler beyond the internal evidence his letter affords that he is a southern man of progressive views and possessed of more "horse sense" than nonsense. He may possibly be a relative of Gov. Candler, of Georgia, though he is evidently not a republican. He makes the recent Booker T. Washington incident the text for some remarks regarding the race question which do not seem to have occurred to those who think it is only skin deep. He admits that personally he thinks that in inviting Mr. Booker Washington to dine with him President Roosevelt "blundered badly," but he ridicules the idea that any number of such acts could bring about social equality. But he remarks there is real danger, if southern whites do not rouse themselves, that the negro will achieve another kind of equality, or rather of superiority over the whites, namely, educational. He says the negroes have better educational advantages in the south than the whites have and that the latter are relatively losing ground rather than gaining. To quote his words:

"The colleges for negroes are far better equipped than the colleges for whites, and their superiority in this particular rapidly increases every day. Booker Washington can get more money for his school by an hour's speech in Boston or New York than any president of a white college in the south can get by a year's campaign among our own people. Now let this sort of thing go on for another 25 years, and the most unfavorable conditions will inevitably arise in the south, bringing to pass results injurious to both races. * * * While I begrudge the negro nothing, I cannot believe it would be best for him or best for anybody else, that he should continue to have better educational advantages than the whites. But this will be the case if our own people do not deal more liberally with the colleges of the whites. The north will do in the future, as in the past, most of what it does for higher education in the south on behalf of the negroes. Southern white people must depend upon themselves to maintain and equip the colleges of the whites in this section. And we are abundantly able to do it. Our 'horse shoes' and like prove the plethora of our purses."

Coming to facts, he mentions two colleges in Georgia for the education of whites which are now appealing for support. Mr. John D. Rockefeller has offered to give \$15,000 to Mercer university if the friends of the institution will raise \$15,000 more, and a southern man has offered \$15,000 to Emory college on the same conditions. The writer says these two institutions ought to be as dear to the hearts of all Georgians as Booker Washington's school is to Bostonians and New Yorkers, and they should imitate the example of northern people by putting their hands in their pockets and contributing to the support of their own institutions. He concludes:

"I propose that any Georgian who is too stung to give to either of them quit abusing the president about dining Booker Washington. Men who really care to maintain proper relations between the races in the south will do something more substantial to promote that object than to blow hot blasts of indignation about social equality. That sort of windiness is cheap; it is also very unprofitable. Let us help our colleges for whites—or hush."

A northern man would hardly venture to put the matter in as personal a way as this. The argument is clear that educational progress involves to a certain extent social advancement and elevation, and that if the southern whites wish to maintain their traditional superiority they must adopt a more liberal and progressive policy in support of education. The whites cannot keep the negroes down by "hot blasts of indignation," if they allow them to maintain permanent superiority in educational advantages. Mr. Candler's letter goes to the heart of the subject.—Indianapolis Journal.

DRIFT OF OPINION. A good many democratic papers are wasting energy in trying to smuggle in free trade in the disguise of reciprocity.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Some democrats are talking of nominating Admiral Schley for president in 1904. This preference for an old salt is a mean intimation that they think Bryan too fresh.—Troy Times.

Senator Hanna's drawing power on the stump is as great as ever. He is a star of the first magnitude in the present campaign. The predictions which were made a few weeks ago that he would cut little figure in politics after the death of President McKinley look ridiculous enough now.—Cleveland Leader.

Even John P. Jones, United States senator from Nevada, now acknowledges that the silver issue is dead. Believing that, he has returned to the republican party. Since Jones and his colleague, William M. Stewart, control Nevada the announcement means that that state will henceforth be in the republican column. It has only three electoral votes, but it sometimes happens that every vote counts in the electoral college.—Troy Times.

Speaking of President Roosevelt's appointment of ex-Gov. Jones, of Alabama, to a federal judgeship, the Montgomery Advertiser says: "It will be pleasant to many at the north as well as the south to recall that the man upon whom this honor has been bestowed, when not yet 21 years old, bore one of the flags of truce at Appomattox, and after the war was among the first at the south to plead for a genuine reconciliation between the sections."—Detroit Free Press (Dem.).

TRULY MEASURED.

Prosperity and Plenty Give the People Reason for Being Genuinely Thankful.

In his first Thanksgiving proclamation President Roosevelt has forcibly emphasized the peculiar benefits for which the people should be grateful.

Though a respected president fell a victim to crime the nation has shown the unanimity of horror over the assassin's deed and in the general condemnation of the anarchistic cult is found a cause for thankfulness. The country is united in opposition to anarchy and all forms of lawlessness.

There is little need to recall the great material prosperity of all sections. The year 1901 promises to be the best in the history of the nation in nearly every line of effort. The banks have full vaults, money is circulating, manufacturers are busy filling orders for months ahead, farmers are receiving high prices for their products and the railroads are loaded with traffic.

During the past year the lines have been drawn closer in public morality. In no city where elections have been held has there been an evasion of the great moral and economic questions that inevitably force themselves upon a wide-awake and conscientious people. The ideals of the people are higher than they were a year ago.

There is fitness in those words of the president in his Thanksgiving proclamation. "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 fellowman."

The sermons and prayers and songs of the last Thursday of November will not reveal all the depths of our thankfulness. Each day's work is the measure of gratitude for past blessings. Is there a better day in which to show the nation's devotion to ideals than by following the advice of the president in his proclamation? The devotion which each person shows in thus expressing his full heart will be good for the individual, the nation and the world.—St. Louis Republic (Dem.).

SENATOR HANNA'S CRITICS. Democratic Newspapers and Orators Responsible for Conditions That Precipitate Murder.

Some of the democratic newspapers are becoming hysterical because Senator Hanna, in his speech at Springfield, held some of the democrats, and the democratic yellow press in particular, responsible for the assassination of the president.

The senator disclaimed all intention to make a political issue of the assassination, but he said he desired to place the blame where it belonged. Senator Hanna is not alone in his belief that the democratic newspapers and orators had much to do with creating a sentiment against the late president under the influence of which the weak mind of an anarchist like Czolgosz could be turned in a murderous direction.

Congressman Burton, in Cleveland, charged that the yellow democratic press was responsible for the assassination. Gen. Horatio King said the same thing in the speech he delivered here during grand army week, when it was believed the president would recover. Rev. Dr. Morgan Wood expressed the same sentiments, in a speech at the same time, and he went further by referring in particular to a cartoon which had been published by Tom Johnson's organ in the campaign of 1900, in which President McKinley was pictured as an emperor on a throne, with Senator Hanna as the power behind the throne.

Of course neither Senator Hanna nor anybody else desires to hold the democratic party responsible for the assassination, but that certain democrats and certain democratic newspapers are responsible for the condition of affairs which made the assassination possible cannot be doubted or disputed. The less democratic papers say in criticism of what Senator Hanna said at Springfield the better it will be for them.—Cleveland Leader.

The defeat of the Bryan fusion populist and democratic ticket in Nebraska eliminates Mr. Bryan from all consideration of democrats in the future as to their platform and national candidates. As his last hold on the national democracy he announced his intention to "redeem" Nebraska from the republicans, who carried it against him in 1900. Nebraska was not "redeemed;" it gave a greater republican majority than it gave a year ago. There are no unkind feelings toward Mr. Bryan; his future is before him, not behind him, as is the case with many defeated leaders. He may fill a career of political usefulness which never would have been possible in a national administration and policy founded on the unsafe, impracticable basis of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms.—Chicago Chronicle (Dem.).

Senator Tillman, who is traveling the country, declared in Kansas City last week that "President Roosevelt, in inviting a nigger to dine with him, had butted his head against a stone wall that would put new life into the democratic party." As Thomas Jefferson extended a similar hospitality to a colored man, it may be assumed that the Tillman brand of democracy differs from the Jefferson in some essential features.—Indianapolis Journal.

A RAILWAY TRUST.

To Control Northern Pacific and Great Northern Roads.

A Company Capitalized at \$400,000,000 Is Incorporated in New Jersey and Will Aid in Carrying Out the "Community of Interest" Ideas of the Magnates.

New York, Nov. 14.—There were two important developments yesterday in the railroad situation in the northwest, and both tended to confirm the existing belief that a final basis of settlement of the contest for control of Northern Pacific had been definitely agreed to. Final ratification of this agreement will bring into existence the greatest and most effective example of the community of interest idea as applied to the railroad systems of the country.

The first development was the incorporation at Trenton, N. J., of the Northern Securities Co. with a capital stock of \$400,000,000 and the second was the unanimous adoption by the Northern Pacific directors of a resolution providing for the retirement at par of the company's preferred stock on January 1, 1902.

There was a full attendance at the meeting at which this action was taken, those present including George F. Baker and Charles Steele, representing J. P. Morgan & Co.; E. H. Harriman, of the Harriman syndicate which is in control of the Union Pacific; James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern; Samuel Rea, vice president of the Pennsylvania; James Stillman, of the National City bank; H. McK. Twombly, of the Vanderbilts, and William Rockefeller.

The directors decided that the funds necessary for the retirement of the preferred stock should be obtained by the sale at not less than par of \$75,000,000 of 4 per cent. bonds convertible into common stock, each holder of common stock now outstanding being entitled to purchase at par an amount equal to seventy-five eightieths of his present holdings. It was further provided that two dividends of 1 per cent. each be paid on the preferred stock before its retirement.

No official statement was obtainable as to the scope of the newly incorporated Northern Securities Co., but it was generally understood that the company was formed to take over and control the shares of the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads and of their leased lines. The Great Northern's outstanding capital is \$125,000,000 par value, selling at 200 in the market, while the Northern Pacific's total outstanding stock after the retirement of the preferred, will be \$80,000,000 par value, making a total of \$205,000,000 par value, for the shares of these two companies. At 200 for Great Northern, the amount will be increased to \$330,000,000 for the shares of the two companies.

Burlington shares, it is understood, are not to be turned over to the new Northern Securities Co. That stock is now held as collateral for the outstanding Burlington collateral bonds, with voting rights vested in the Northern Pacific and the Great Northern railroads. It is understood that the Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern interests agreed to the retirement of Northern Pacific preferred, and that the Union Pacific will have a heavy interest in the capital of the new company, entirely beyond the par value of their present Northern Pacific shareholdings, which are placed at \$78,000,000 par value, just over a majority of the total \$155,000,000 Northern Pacific stock capital. No information was obtainable as to what share, if any, the Vanderbilts and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul are to have in the new company.

IDENTIFIED AS A BANDIT. Harry Longbaugh Is Proved to Have Been Engaged in a Train Holdup.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—The federal grand jury yesterday returned indictments against Harry Longbaugh, alias "John Arnold," the mysterious Montana train robber and his companion, Laura Bullion. Each was indicted on 17 separate counts.

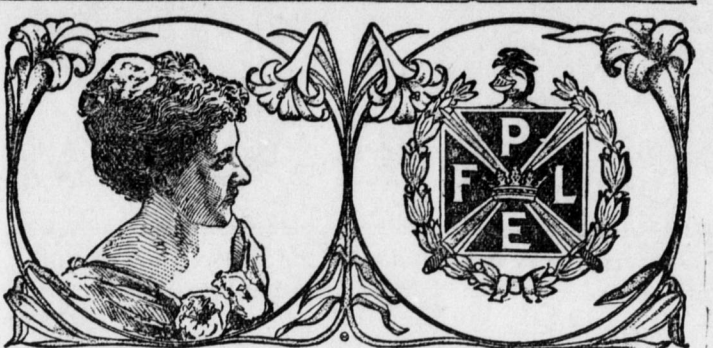
Charles H. Smith and William O'Neill, express messenger and fireman respectively of the Great Northern flyer that was held up last July near Wagner, Mont., arrived here Wednesday and identified the suspect under arrest as Harry Longbaugh, the man who held up the train and took the lead in intimidating the train crew and blowing open the express company's safe, from which nearly \$100,000 in unsigned bills of the National Bank of Helena were stolen.

O'Neill says that Longbaugh is the man who climbed over the tender and held up Engineer Jones and himself, and then superintended the blowing up of the safe. His recollection of the episode was so vivid that he could describe the two revolvers that the robber used. The police say they are the same weapons that were found on the prisoner when he was arrested.

Chief Desmond says he thinks that the suspect's real name is Ben Kilpatrick. A "Tall Texan" answering the suspect's description, was implicated in several train and bank robberies in the west, and he was known as Kilpatrick.

Since this last evidence has turned up it may be deemed best to take him to Montana for trial, where the offense of train robbing is punishable by death.

Killed 16 Insurgents. Manila, Nov. 14.—Capt. Hartman's troop of the First cavalry on Wednesday attacked 400 insurgents at Buan, in Batangas province, southwestern Luzon. Half the insurgents were armed with rifles. They were prepared for an attack and were in pits. "The cavalry attacked the insurgents on the flank, killing 16 of them, wounding five and capturing nine rifles. The insurgents broke and ran, the cavalry pursuing them. Two large boat loads of arms are reported to have been landed on the southern part of the Batangas peninsula and taken to Durangan.



Mrs. Kate Berg, Secretary Ladies' Auxiliary of Knights of Pythias, No. 58, Commercial Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., After Five Years Suffering Was Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Whatever virtue there is in medicine seems to be concentrated in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I suffered for five years with profuse and painful menstruation until I lost flesh and strength, and life had no charms for me.

Only three bottles of your Vegetable Compound cured me, I became regular, without any pains, and hardly know when I am sick.

Some of my friends who have used your Compound for uterine and ovarian troubles all have the same good word to say for it, and bless the day they first found it."—MRS. KATE BERG.

\$5000 FORFEIT IF THE ABOVE LETTER IS NOT GENUINE. When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhoea, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address Lynn, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. \$3.50 - \$3.00. SOLD IN OUR 63 RETAIL STORES. SOLD BY OVER 5,000 DEALERS.

W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES. The standard has always been placed so high that the wearer receives more value for his money in the W. L. Douglas shoe than in any other shoe made and sold more \$3.00 and \$3.50 than any other shoe made in the world. FAST COLOR EYELETS WEED. Resist upon heavy W. L. Douglas shoes with names and price stamped on bottom. Additional price where on receipt of price foot patchwork state style desired, size and width. Usually worn plain or cap toe heavy medium or light sole.

Making No Useless Exertion. Smooth Stranger—Beg pardon for troubling you, sir, but may I ask if you are carrying all the life insurance you want?

Pwedly (languidly to valet)—Williams, am I carrying all the life insurance I want?—Chicago Tribune.

Judging from Appearances. The New Woman—In me, sir, behold a self-made woman. The Old Man—That is certainly commendable. How long have you been a dressmaker?—Chicago Daily News.

Avoid the Alligator. He was evidently from the country, this little old German, and as his eyes rested on the elevator, undoubtedly for the first time, his sense of the ridiculous was touched.

For a few minutes he stood in wonderment and then, laughing softly to himself, he stopped the first person he chanced to see, who happened to be the janitor, and fired this at him: "Vat was dot leedle box ting vat walks people oop der stairs stouden still?"

"Oh, that's the elevator," was the answer. "Oh, dat's vat id it, is id? I haf a pocket-book made offen der peel of one of doze." He tried a ride, but didn't like it. Then he said:

"I would told my wife refer to go in mit von der doze alligators ven der walking by hand vas goot."—N. Y. Post.

Made for Each Other. Edith—I hear that you and Fred are quite interested in one another. Bertha—Don't you tell a soul, Edith, but really I believe Fred and I were made for each other. We have played golf together three times, and we never have quarreled—except two or three times when Fred was clearly in the wrong.—Boston Transcript.

Comforting Improvement. Pinchbeck—Ah, doctor! I see you continue your visits to my neighbor, Gullinger; how is he, by the way, this morning? Doctor—I am glad to be able to report a noticeable improvement in his case. "Indeed! Is he able to do anything yet?" "Yes, indeed! He was able to pay his bill yesterday, and that's a marked improvement, as compared to the bulk of my patients."—Richmond Dispatch.

He Escaped. Thingumbob—I thought you said you saw Borem first in Europe last summer. Melinger—Well? "Well, he says he's known you for years; besides he says he didn't see you at all when he was in Europe last summer." "Exactly; because, as I told you, I saw him first there."—Philadelphia Press.

Only Half the Battle. Brown—Are you anything of a linguist? Jones—Well, I can read and understand French, German, golf, yacht, baseball, and football; but I can't talk 'em.—Detroit Free Press.

From Experience. "Paw's weather-strips are feit," said Besie, as she examined the door. "So are his shingles," sobbed Tommy, who had been caught smoking in the woodshed.—Chicago Daily News.

The men are getting their rights. When a man cats too much pork these days, and gets sick, his friends find that grieving over the death of his wife, or his grandmother, caused his illness. Men never used to get any credit for poetic instincts.—Acheson Globe.

Revenge is like a mule—it works both ways.—Chicago Daily News.

FAVORITE HYMNS OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

"Nearer, My God, To Thee," "Lead, Kindly Light," Etc.

ABSOLUTELY FREE. ALL THE WORDS. ALL THE MUSIC. Write for them. No cost to you.

McKinley Music Co., CHICAGO, 393 Wabash Ave. NEW YORK, 24 Fifth Ave.

HAZARD GUN POWDER.

DON'T BUY SEVERAL CHARGES AND POSSIBLY LEAVE IT TO STAY AND DIE. THE HAZARD BLACK OR SMOKELESS, AND KILL AT FIRST SHOT.

THE POWER OF A PENNY.

It will buy a charming story if invested in 10 STORY BOOK.

Ten cents buys ten of the best complete stories of the day by the greatest living authors. One hundred cents, \$1, buys a year's subscription to this wonder in the magazine world which gives you 120 complete stories a year—less than 1 cent for each story. Send subscriptions to 10 STORY BOOK, 167 Dearborn St., Chicago.

Money-Money FOR SALE.

Small mortgages paying 6 per cent. Interest on irrigated farms in the Great Plate Valley of Nebraska, where crops never fail. Write for information. JAS. H. CASSELLMAN, President of The Irrigators Bank, SCOTTSBLUFF, Nebraska.

READERS OF THIS PAPER DESHING TO BUY ANYTHING ADVERTISED IN ITS COLUMNS SHOULD INSET UNOY HAVING WHAT THEY ASK FOR, REFUSING ALL SUBSTITUTES OR IMITATIONS.

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