

## CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

H. H. MULLIN, Editor.

Published Every Thursday.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Per year..... \$2.00  
If paid in advance..... 1.50

## ADVERTISING RATES:

Advertisements are published at the rate of one dollar per square foot for the first insertion and fifty cents per square foot for each subsequent insertion.

Rates by the year, or for six or three months, are low and uniform, and will be furnished upon application.

Legal and Official Advertising per square, three times or less, \$2. each subsequent insertion; 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 cents per issue; 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. PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO LAW PRINTING.

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

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

Phonographic reports of Emperor William's voice, on metal matrices, will be the first deposits made in the phonetic archives that are to be kept at Harvard university, and in the congressional library and the national museum at Washington.

At the annual meeting of Lloyd's bank, limited, in Birmingham, the chairman, in reviewing the year, remarked that the English municipalities now owed the enormous sum of \$1,750,000. Much of this had been wasted. Their extravagance had been so great that the money market was now "practically closed to them."

During January and February 400 acres of high-grade cotton will be planted in Antigua. There are now 4,000 acres under cotton cultivation in the smaller islands of the West Indies. During the summer a sample of Sea Island cotton was received at Liverpool from Barbados, and it was declared to be the best cotton ever seen in England.

The total coal production for the United States up to December 31, 1902, is estimated at 4,600,000,000 short tons. That means that a pyramid built of this material as high as Pike's peak (14,108 feet), would have for its base a rectangle 1.14 miles square. If the coal were spread out over the states of Rhode Island and Connecticut it would cover both of them a foot deep.

An interesting addition to Wyoming's exhibit at St. Louis will be furnished by Netta Green, principal of the public schools of Meeteetse, Wyo. It is a relief map of the state, 12 feet square, made from all the newspapers of Wyoming. The paper is reduced to a pulp, and while still moist is molded. The map is almost completed, and locates every mountain and stream in the state.

In spite of the reduction of transportation charges of 10 cents per ton, the receipts from the traffic of the Suez canal for the year 1903 are only a little less than those of the previous year, so that a further considerable increase of traffic can be stated. The receipts were \$20,700,000 or \$20,000 less than in 1902. If the tolls had not been reduced the traffic would have yielded a revenue of \$21,800,000.

Several years ago mongooses were imported into Cuba to kill rats on the sugar estates. They have now become so numerous and are destroying so much poultry that the government is offering 25 cents for each of the animals dead or alive. The experience of Cuba with this animal is the same as that of Jamaica, where it is such a pest that means of getting rid of it has been a serious question for a long time.

Six hundred and sixty men, women and boys employed in the woolen factory of T. F. Taylor, at Batley, Eng., received \$5 each from Mr. Taylor as a reward for abstaining from tobacco for the last 12 months. One hundred and forty-one men and boys and 519 women had kept the pledge which they were invited to take a year ago. As a result of the year's experiment, 40 of the men have decided to give up tobacco altogether.

On the East Side, New York, and at the North End, in Boston, the schools in the poorer districts are kept open at night to give the children of the crowded tenements a clean and comfortable place to study their morrow's lessons, with some one to help them on difficult points. The children resort to these evening study rooms in surprising numbers, and the teachers help them patiently and encourage them to further effort toward a fair education.

Each crew of a naval vessel consists of seven men besides the captain of the turret, who has general charge. There are two guns in each turret, so that when in action there are in a turret 15 men. At each gun there is a pointer, a trainer, a sight setter, a rammer man, a hoist man, a breech-lock man and a loader. Each has his station, and the seven men practically become part of the gun, working together like a machine.

Where is the New Yorker who will not say that he knows a good thing when he sees it? Well, there were a few who fell far short of this estimate the other day, when a man stood on the sidewalk in front of the Hoffman house offering to sell a twenty-dollar gold piece for a dollar. The experiment is an old one, but despite the peddler-like importunities of the money merchant, he didn't make a sale, and he was twice threatened with arrest in the bargain.



JAPANESE INFANTRY SCOUTING IN NORTHERN KOREA.

## INCIDENTS OF THE WAR BETWEEN RUSSIA AND JAPAN

London, March 22.—A number of rumors are printed in the newspapers here this morning, but they must be accepted with great reserve.

The Daily Telegraph's Tokio correspondent cables a newspaper report of the Japanese occupation of Port Arthur after a combined land and sea attack Saturday and Sunday. It is asserted that a division of Japanese landed on the Liao-Tung peninsula Saturday and engaged the Russians near Port Arthur while the fleet bombarded from Saturday evening until Sunday morning.

The same correspondent reports a sharp encounter at Chyong Syong, (on the Yalu river, about 30 miles northeast of Wiji) in which the Russians lost 600 in killed or wounded.

The Daily Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent hears from New Chwang that the Japanese crossed Tatung Pass, 40 miles from Hai Cheng, and that collisions occurred with the poor food supplies of Korea it is only possible at present to maintain 90,000 men.

The Japanese hold two enormous strong positions, at Ping Yang and on the Miao-ko-San range, between Hwang-Ju and Seoul. The latter, the correspondent says, is probably impregnable and secures Seoul from land attacks from the northwest.

In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of the cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, they were afraid they would be cut off and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

Seoul, March 24.—The Tong Haks are giving trouble in the northwestern part of Korea and are making overtures to Russians.

A detachment of Japanese from Gensan engaged a body of Tong Haks near Samung with the result that 24 Tong Haks were killed or wounded and 35 were captured.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The correspondent of the Novi-Krai, of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu river, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the impregnable heights at Kin Chou, (north of Port Dalny). This shows that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao-Tung peninsula.

A latter dispatch from the viceroy to the emperor says:

"According to a supplementary report from Lieut. Gen. Stoessel, the enemy's fleet consisted of six battleships and 12 cruisers. About 9 o'clock in the morning the fleet divided, the battleships and torpedo boats taking up a position between Liao-tsin and Golubinaia bay (Pigeon bay), while the cruisers formed up in two divisions to the south and southwest of Port Arthur.

"At 9:30 the battleship Retzian opened fire over the crest of Liao-tsin against the enemy's battleships, which replied by firing on the town. Meanwhile our fleet formed up in the outer roadstead.

"About 11 o'clock in the morning the cannonade slackened and, the Japanese fleet reuniting, drew off slowly to the southeast, and at 12:30 had disappeared.

"During the bombardment five soldiers were killed and nine were wounded. One soldier on the shore was bruised."

London, March 23.—A correspondent of the Times at Tokio under yesterday's date cables that it is rumored that the Japanese have succeeded in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur.

## THE JAPS IN KOREA.

London, March 24.—The stringent Japanese censorship is likely to be

Leeds Will Resign.

Pittsburg, March 25.—An important change in the official life of the underlying companies of the United States Steel Corporation is the resignation of First Vice President W. M. Leeds, of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Co., effective April 1. Charles W. Bray, the present chief engineer of the company, who is one of the leading mechanical engineers of the tin plate industry, is to succeed Leeds. The change is said to be due to the desire of Mr. Leeds to retire from business on account of ill health.

relaxed early in April, says the well informed Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent. This coincides with numerous indications of the imminence of land operations.

In the meantime the veil has not lifted and not a word has yet issued concerning the last bombardment of Port Arthur. The rumored naval battle of March 18 is also totally unconfirmed.

A series of messages dated between March 10 and March 17 sent by a correspondent of the Daily Mail at Chinampho, Korea, describes the perfect organization and arrangements of the Japanese in Korea. Elaborate preparations have been made for landing troops and advancing them through the country, and pontoon bridges and stables are built wherever they are necessary. The greatest difficulty facing the Japanese is the commissariat, as owing to the poor food supplies of Korea it is only possible at present to maintain 90,000 men.

At any rate the latest advices indicate that the Japanese will not send many more soldiers into Korea. They may make a diversion at Possiet Bay in the direction of Vladivostok, but their main objective henceforth will be in the Gulf of Liao-Tung.

The information conveyed by these agents seems to coincide with other information indicating a complete change in the Japanese plan of campaign, or of its entrance into a second stage practically involving the abandonment of further heavy landing of troops in Korea.

According to advices received by the government there are only about 70,000 Japanese troops in the Hermit Kingdom at present. It is considered possible that the Japanese reckoned on a complete mobilization there much sooner, but that the difficulties met in transporting troops from Japan and over the roads in Korea proved more serious than expected and the Japanese found themselves unable to deliver a frontal attack in Manchuria before the Russian troops arrived in sufficient force to check them.

At any rate the latest advices indicate that the Japanese will not send many more soldiers into Korea. They may make a diversion at Possiet Bay in the direction of Vladivostok, but their main objective henceforth will be in the Gulf of Liao-Tung.

In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of the cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, they were afraid they would be cut off and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

Seoul, March 24.—The Tong Haks are giving trouble in the northwestern part of Korea and are making overtures to Russians.

A detachment of Japanese from Gensan engaged a body of Tong Haks near Samung with the result that 24 Tong Haks were killed or wounded and 35 were captured.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The correspondent of the Novi-Krai, of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu river, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the impregnable heights at Kin Chou, (north of Port Dalny). This shows that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao-Tung peninsula.

In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of the cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, they were afraid they would be cut off and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

Seoul, March 24.—The Tong Haks are giving trouble in the northwestern part of Korea and are making overtures to Russians.

A detachment of Japanese from Gensan engaged a body of Tong Haks near Samung with the result that 24 Tong Haks were killed or wounded and 35 were captured.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The correspondent of the Novi-Krai, of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu river, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the impregnable heights at Kin Chou, (north of Port Dalny). This shows that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao-Tung peninsula.

In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of the cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, they were afraid they would be cut off and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.

Seoul, March 24.—The Tong Haks are giving trouble in the northwestern part of Korea and are making overtures to Russians.

A detachment of Japanese from Gensan engaged a body of Tong Haks near Samung with the result that 24 Tong Haks were killed or wounded and 35 were captured.

St. Petersburg, March 24.—The correspondent of the Novi-Krai, of Port Arthur, who is proceeding to the Yalu river, writes that he saw crowds of Chinese coolies throwing up earthworks on the impregnable heights at Kin Chou, (north of Port Dalny). This shows that the Russians are determined to resist the Japanese attempt to land on the neck of the Liao-Tung peninsula.

In the event of defeat it is intended to hold the passes at Kazan, thus protecting the Ping Yang valley. The Japanese troops are suffering from dysentery and pneumonia and many of the cavalry horses, which the correspondent says are poor, have died, but the army is full of spirit.

The Russians intended to make Anju their base, but owing to the delay in the arrival of reinforcements, they were afraid they would be cut off and so retired. Meanwhile the Japanese advanced to Ping Yang by forced marches, the troops being almost without equipment.



Miss Nettie Blackmore, Minneapolis, tells how any young woman may be permanently cured of monthly pains by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"YOUNG WOMEN:—I had frequent headaches of a severe nature, dark spots before my eyes, and at my menstrual periods I suffered untold agony. A member of the lodge advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, but I only scorned good advice and felt that my case was hopeless, but she kept at me until I bought a bottle and started taking it. I soon had the best reason in the world to change my opinion of the medicine, as each day my health improved, and finally I was entirely without pain at my menstruation periods. I am most grateful!"—NETTIE BLACKMORE, 23 Central Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

## Painful Periods

are quickly and permanently overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. The above letter is only one of hundreds of thousands which prove this statement to be a fact. Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality,—if it is painful something is wrong. Don't take narcotics to deaden the pain, but remove the cause—perhaps it is caused by irregularity or womb displacements, or the development of a tumor. Whatever it is, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is guaranteed to cure it.

If there is anything about your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She will treat your letter as strictly confidential. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

## Details of Another Case.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Ignorance and carelessness is the cause of most of the sufferings of women. I believe that if we properly understand the laws of health we would all be well, but if the sick women only knew the truth about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, they would be saved much suffering and would soon be cured.

"I used it for five months for a local difficulty which had troubled me for years, and for which I had spent hundreds of dollars in the vain endeavor to rectify. My life forces were being sapped, and I was daily losing my vitality.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me completely, and I am now enjoying the best of health, and am most grateful, and only too pleased to endorse such a great remedy."—MISS JENNIE L. EDWARDS, 604 H St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women.



## FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Postpaid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic.

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and safe for children. It is a powerful antiseptic and astringent. It is made of the finest materials and is equal to any antiseptic solution. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharge. All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if you do not send to us for it, don't take a substitute—it is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day.

R. PAXTON CO., 4 Pope Edge, Boston, Mass.

**W. L. DOUGLAS**

\$3.50 & \$3 SHOES UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas shoes have by their excellent style, easy-fitting, and superior wearing qualities, achieved the largest sale of any shoes in the world.

They are just as good as those that cost you \$1 to \$5—the only difference is the price.

Send for catalogues.