

CAMERON COUNTY PRESS.

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Obituary notices over five lines, 10 cents per line. Simple announcements of births, marriages and deaths will be inserted free.

JOB PRINTING.

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

The Germans in New York, by birth and parentage, would make a city equal to Leipzig and Frankfurt-on-Main combined; the Austrians and Hungarians, Trieste and Fiume; the Irish, Belfast, Dublin and Cork; the Italians, Florence; the English and Scotch, Aberdeen and Oxford; the Poles, Poltava in Russia.

The results of the New England fisheries in 1905 broke all records. Maine contributed to the food supply of the world over 1,000,000,000 packed sardines, valued at \$5,000,000, and in fresh fish alone Boston sold \$4,000,000 worth.

Baron von Sternburg shows that the main question at Algierais is that of special rights for all in Morocco, and of the "open door." Germany contends that the police should be given an international character, and that the new bank of Morocco should have the same, allowing no special rights to France or to any other power.

Oak park, a suburb of Chicago, now claims to be the champion automobile town of this country. Philander Barton, who lives there, says there are 82 automobiles owned in Oak park and nine in River Forest.

Perhaps the oddest house in all the world is owned by Fritz Schermer, of St. Louis. The house stands all by itself out in the northwest side of the city, only a few blocks from one of the great breweries, and from the outside it has the appearance of an ordinary "cottage" frame and shingle cottage.

In 1905 the United States had a larger total of foreign commerce than in any earlier year. There are more markets open than ever before. The total foreign commerce aggregates about \$2,700,000,000. Of this amount the excess of exports approximates \$325,000,000 over imports, the former reaching a total of more than \$1,500,000,000.

Ezra Meeker, the pioneer orator and historian of Oregon, recently erected the first of a series of monuments that are to designate the old "Oregon trail." The monument, which is a large granite shaft, was dedicated at Tenino, Wash., on a portion of the trail where, over 50 years ago, Mr. Meeker and his wife prepared supper by a subdued blaze, while other members of the "prairie schooner" party kept a sharp lookout for Indians.

It is fair to presume that the Elysee palace will now become a social center not equaled since the days of Carnot. The new president's wife is well qualified to uphold the honor and dignity of his position, whether she is called upon to entertain a queen or a plebeian.

The growth of mileage of railways is the best possible illustration of the substantial and constantly increasing growth of the commercial and industrial interests of the entire country. According to the financial columns of the New York press the unfilled orders for steel rails are in the enormous number of 2,800,000 tons, with orders for 150,000 tons sent in to the steel companies recently, with renewal orders very heavy and an estimate that the steel rail production of 1906 will exceed 4,000,000 tons, the largest production on record.

CHICAGOANS

Vote in Favor of Municipal Ownership of

STREET RAILWAYS.

Advocates of a Higher Rate of License for the Saloons Were Also Successful.

Chicago, Ill.—Under the result of the city election held Tuesday, in which the question of municipal ownership of the street railways was the vital issue, the city of Chicago proceeded to acquire and control the railways, but cannot operate them.

Three propositions were submitted to the voters, the first of which was: "Shall the city of Chicago proceed to operate street railways?"

This proposition required 60 per cent of the total vote cast in order to become effective. The total vote was 231,171. Of this number the proposition to proceed to the immediate operation of the street railways secured 120,911 votes, or 17,792 short of the necessary three-fifths.

The second proposition involved the approval of an ordinance previously passed by the city council providing for the issue of street railway certificates in amount not to exceed \$75,000,000 for the purchase, ownership and maintenance of the street railways. This was carried by about 3,400 votes.

The third question, which was simply on the question of public policy and has no legal effect whatever, is "Shall the city council proceed without delay to secure the municipal ownership and operation of the street railways under the Mueller law, instead of granting franchises to private companies?"

This proposition was carried by about 3,800 votes.

Besides the question of municipal ownership the issue was made in many of the aldermanic contests of whether the saloon licenses of the city shall be \$500 or \$1,000. The low figure was in existence up to March 5, when the city council passed an ordinance raising the amount to \$1,000.

ELECTIONS IN THE WEST.

The Republicans Win at Milwaukee and Kansas City.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Sherburn M. Becker, the young republican candidate for mayor of Milwaukee, was on Tuesday elected over David S. Rose, democrat, who has for the past eight years been the city's executive head.

Kansas City, April 4.—The republican ticket headed by Henry Beardsley for mayor was elected Tuesday, Mr. Beardsley's majority over Robert L. Gregory, democrat, being estimated at 1,200.

Four of the six wards in Kansas City, Kan., having declared in yesterday's election against Mayor W. W. Rose's policy of licensing liquor joints, the mayor sent his resignation to the city council last night.

Made No Progress.

New York.—The sub-committees representing the anthracite operators and the mine workers of eastern Pennsylvania held their first joint meeting here Tuesday and after nearly a three hours' session adjourned until Thursday without coming to an agreement.

Congressional.

Washington.—On the 3d the house passed the national quarantine bill. The senate listened to a long speech by Mr. Long, of Kansas, on the railroad rate bill.

"Old Sport" Campana Dies.

Chicago, Ill.—Napoleon Campana, known throughout the country as "Old Sport" Campana, died Tuesday of heart disease in the Alexian Brothers hospital.

Three People Drowned.

Saltsburg, Pa.—Three foreigners were drowned in the Allegheny river here Tuesday by the capsizing of a skiff.

CITY SUES FOR \$5,000,000.

Philadelphia Contractors are Asked to Disgorge a Huge Sum.

Philadelphia.—Civil proceedings were instituted Friday by the city against the contractors and former city officials interested in the construction of the municipal filtration plant, to recover \$5,000,000, which sum is alleged to have been wrongfully retained by the defendants.

Those named in the bill are Israel W. Durham, former republican leader of this city; State Senator James P. McNichol, Anastasia McNichol, his wife; Daniel J. McNichol, John M. Mack, all of whom were at one time members of the contracting firm of Daniel J. McNichol & Co.; William C. Haddock and Peter E. Costello, former directors of public works, and John W. Hill, former chief of the filtration bureau.

The bill is in the form of a paper book of more than 4,000 pages containing the entire history of the filtration plant contracts and setting forth in detail the mass of evidence that has been gathered showing the alleged wrongful acts of the defendants by which the city was defrauded.

This bill is expected to give the public the facts upon which the mayor and his counsel rely to prove the charges that have been made from time to time against D. J. McNichol & Co. It is the first of the civil suits to be begun by the city since the beginning of the investigation into the construction of the filters, and many of the statements contained in it are along the line of the report made by the filtration commission and signed by Maj. Cassius E. Gillette, chairman of the commission, just prior to the election last November.

FIELDS ATTACKS TRUSTEES.

Ex-Legislative Agent of Mutual Life Insurance Co. Issues a Statement.

New York.—Charges similar to those recently made against the directors of the New York Life Insurance Co. by Andrew Hamilton were made Friday against the trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. by Andrew C. Fields.

The charges against the Mutual trustees were made in a formal statement which Fields issued through his physician and in which he declared that the Mutual trustees well knew the nature of his duties while he was employed by the company as legislative agent and also had charge of its supply department.

He says that the records of the Mutual's supply department which had been reported as missing are within reach and that they will be forthcoming whenever the trustees want them.

A BUSINESS BULLETIN.

The Commercial Horizon is Clouded by Labor Controversies.

New York.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says:

Opening of spring trade is not perceptibly retarded by the partial interruption to coal mining, except in the immediate vicinity of anthracite mines. High temperature not only broadens the demand for seasonable merchandise, but stimulates agricultural operations, reopens northern navigation and starts many contemplated building operations.

That the year 1906 started out to eclipse all records is evidenced by bank exchanges 18 per cent. larger than in the first quarter of the previous prosperous year, while liabilities of commercial failures averaged only 81 cents to each \$1,000 of solvent payments through the clearing houses, which is the lowest commercial death rate for the first three months of any year.

Failures this week numbered 197, as against 232 last year, and 18 in Canada, as against 28 last year.

Congress.

Washington.—In the house on the 6th consideration of the postoffice appropriation bill was continued. In the senate Messrs. Elkins, Gamble and Kean spoke on the railroad rate bill.

Fire Caused a Panic.

Portland, Ore.—Fire on Friday destroyed the top floor of the eight-story Chamber of Commerce building and caused the death of Homer H. Hallock, who jumped from the Commercial club rooms to the central court of the building, seven stories below. The property loss is \$100,000.

Discharged 100 Printers.

Washington.—One hundred printers were discharged Friday by Public Printer Stillings, the reason assigned being lack of work.

FATAL FINISH

Of the Balloon Voyage of Paul Nocquet.

FOUND IN A CREEK.

He Started from New York City and His Balloon Landed on South Shore of Long Island.

New York.—Death in the waters of Bass creek, a small stream winding through the meadows along the south shore of Long Island, between Jones Beach and Amityville, ended the daring balloon ascent Tuesday afternoon of Paul Nocquet, a French sculptor of note and an enthusiastic amateur aeronaut.

The discovery of the body put an end to a search which had included ocean, land and marshes and which had been begun under the direction of Nocquet's associates of the Aero club of New York as soon as word was received that the balloon had been found, with no trace of its missing occupant.

Nocquet apparently landed safely with his car and in fighting his way out of the meadows in the darkness had traversed about two-fifths of the distance from Jones Beach to Amityville, several miles, when he died. He had crossed 13 or 14 different islands and had swum or waded through the runlets between them.

That Nocquet traveled as far as he did is considered wonderful. He must have staggered the last mile of the two he traveled under fearful difficulties. He essayed a trip that few men could possibly complete in daylight.

When Nocquet started on his flight Tuesday afternoon the wind was blowing out to sea. This meant that unless he should come down after being up but a short time—having started from the Bronx—he would surely be blown across Long Island and out over the ocean.

The balloon in its flight passed over Jamaica, Garden City, Westbury, Jericho and Cold Spring Harbor, then darkness came and shut it from view. What its course was after passing over Huntington at about 8:15 p. m. there is no means of knowing.

Paul Nocquet had made many successful attempts at aerial navigation. It is not as an aeronaut alone that Nocquet has attained distinction, however. He is almost equally well known as an author, sculptor and artist.

RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

A Passenger Train on the Norfolk & Western Road is Wrecked.

Norfolk, Va.—A serious wreck occurred on the Norfolk & Western railroad between Suffolk and Norfolk, Wednesday, when the "Canon Ball" train, bound from Richmond to this city, ran through an open switch at Juniper siding.

Seven persons were injured in the wreck and but for the vigilance of Mark Noble, engineer of the train, who was watching for just such a thing as an open switch, which caused the wreck, probably many of the 50 or 60 passengers aboard would have been killed.

The train was running at the rate of 75 or 80 miles an hour when Engineer Noble spied the open switch 30 yards away. Immediately he threw on his emergency brakes, reducing his speed to about 30 miles by the time the engine struck the switch.

Congressional.

Washington.—In the senate on the 4th Mr. Newlands discussed the railroad rate bill and Mr. Daniel the question of the lack of representation by the southern states in the public service. The urgent deficiency bill was passed.

An Epidemic of Typhoid Fever. Pittsburg, Pa.—Sixty-eight cases of typhoid fever were reported to the bureau of health on Wednesday. This is the largest number reported for one day since April 12, 1903.

E. C. Swift Dies.

Boston, Mass.—E. C. Swift, of the Chicago firm of Swift & Co., meat packers, died early this morning. Mr. Swift had been ill with pneumonia at the Quincy house in this city for several days.

WHO SHE WAS

SKETCH OF THE LIFE OF LYDIA E. PINKHAM

And a True Story of How the Vegetable Compound Had Its Birth and How the "Panic of '73" Caused it to be Offered for Public Sale in Drug Stores.

This remarkable woman, whose maiden name was Estes, was born in Lynn, Mass., February 9th, 1819, coming from a good old Quaker family. For some years she taught school, and became known as a woman of an alert



and investigating mind, an earnest seeker after knowledge, and above all, possessed of a wonderfully sympathetic nature.

In 1843 she married Isaac Pinkham, a builder and real estate operator, and their early married life was marked by prosperity and happiness. They had four children, three sons and a daughter.

In those good old fashioned days it was common for mothers to make their own home medicines from roots and herbs, nature's own remedies—calling in a physician only in specially urgent cases.

Mrs. Pinkham took a great interest in the study of roots and herbs, their characteristics and power over disease. She maintained that just as nature so bountifully provides in the harvest-fields and orchards vegetable foods of all kinds; so, if we but take the pains to find them, in the roots and herbs of the field there are remedies expressly designed to cure the various ills and weaknesses of the body, and it was her pleasure to search these out, and prepare simple and effective medicines for her own family and friends.

Chief of these was a rare combination of the choicest medicinal roots and herbs found best adapted for the cure of the ills and weaknesses peculiar to the female sex, and Lydia E. Pinkham's friends and neighbors learned that her compound relieved and cured and it became quite popular among them.

All this so far was done freely, without money and without price, as a labor of love.

But in 1873 the financial crisis struck Lynn. Its length and severity were too much for the large real estate interests of the Pinkham family, as this class of business suffered most from fearful depression, so when the Centennial year dawned it found their property swept away. Some other source of income had to be found.

At this point Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was made known to the world.

The three sons and the daughter, with their mother, combined forces to

restore the family fortune. They argued that the medicine which was so good for their woman friends and neighbors was equally good for the women of the whole world.

The Pinkhams had no money, and little credit. Their first laboratory was the kitchen, where roots and herbs were steeped on the stove, gradually filling a gross of bottles. Then came the question of selling it, for always before they had given it away freely. They hired a job printer to run off some pamphlets setting forth the merits of the medicine, now called Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and these were distributed by the Pinkham sons in Boston, New York, and Brooklyn.

The wonderful curative properties of the medicine were, to a great extent, self-advertising, for whoever used it recommended it to others, and the demand gradually increased.

In 1877, by combined efforts the family had saved enough money to commence newspaper advertising and from that time the growth and success of the enterprise were assured, until today Lydia E. Pinkham and her Vegetable Compound have become household words everywhere, and many tons of roots and herbs are used annually in its manufacture.

Lydia E. Pinkham herself did not live to see the great success of this work. She passed to her reward years ago, but not till she had provided means for continuing her work as effectively as she could have done it herself.

During her long and eventful experience she was ever methodical in her work and she was always careful to preserve a record of every case that came to her attention. The case of every sick woman who applied to her for advice—and there were thousands—received careful study, and the details, including symptoms, treatment and results, were recorded for future reference, and to-day these records, together with hundreds of thousands made since, are available to sick women the world over, and represent a vast collaboration of information regarding the treatment of woman's ills, which for authenticity and accuracy can hardly be equaled in any library in the world.

With Lydia E. Pinkham worked her daughter-in-law, the present Mrs. Pinkham. She was carefully instructed in all her hard-won knowledge, and for years she assisted her in her vast correspondence.

To her hands naturally fell the direction of the work when its originator passed away. For nearly twenty-five years she has continued it, and nothing in the work shows when the first Lydia E. Pinkham dropped her pen, and the present Mrs. Pinkham, now the mother of a large family, took it up. With women assistants, some as capable as herself, the present Mrs. Pinkham continues this great work, and probably from the office of no other person have so many women been advised how to regain health. Sick women, this advice is "Yours for Health" freely given if you only write to ask for it.

Such is the history of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; made from simple roots and herbs; the one great medicine for women's ailments, and the fitting monument to the noble woman whose name it bears.

NO MORE MUSTARD PLASTERS TO BLISTER
CAPSICUM VASELINE
VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE
VASELINE COLD CREAM

SICK HEADACHE MIXED FARMING
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
WHEAT RAISING RANCHING
FREE Homestead Lands of WESTERN CANADA